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ANDROPOV REPLY TO FRENCH GROUP ON DISARMAMENT

PM121740 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Message by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "To the French 'Appeal of 100' Movement"]

[Text] Follows the text of the reply by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov to a message from the French movement Appeal of 100:

"It was with much attention that I studied your message in which you speak of the French people's profound concern over the drastic aggravation of the international situation and its growing resolve to struggle for the cause of peace.

The activities of your movement, taking part inwhich are representatives of various public and political circles of France, people prominent in your country's culture and science, veterans of the French resistance, are known in the Soviet Union.

Indeed the danger of nuclear war increases as a result of the commenced deployment of new American missiles in Europe. And, of course, you rightly raise the question of removing the obstacles impeding the solution of problems of nuclear disarmament in Europe at a negotiating table.

The Soviet Union is also for removing such obstacles. The main of them -- and the entire course of the Geneva talks proves this -- are the attempts of the United States and its allies to achieve military superiority. That is exactly why the United States turned the talks in Geneva into a screen for covering up its plans of deploying at all cost the new first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. And when the United States started the actual deployment of its missiles, countinuation of the talks in these conditions would have been tantamount to complicity in deceiving the European and world public. Any unbiased person will understand this.

So the United States and those of its NATO partners who supported the deployment of new American missiles on European soil bear the entire responsibility for the situation that has developed.

We fully appreciate the French people's mounting concern for the future of our continent expressed in your message. I shall not conceal that the main concern of Soviet people today is also to remove the threat of a nuclear war. But we hold that the obtaining situation is not irreversible. The Soviet leadership has already stated in utter clarity that if readiness is expressed on the part of the NATO countries to return to the situation that existed prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR will likewise be ready to do that. In that case, naturally, the need for the reply measures which the Soviet Union and our allies are forced [vynuzhdenny]to take now and which are equal in scale [ravnovelike] threat being created by the deployment of new U.S. missiles in direct proximity to our countries would be obviated.

Both previously and today we are of the opinion that not s single opportunity and not a single chance should be missed for a reutrn to the path of talks with a view to reducing nuclear armaments both in the West and in the East on the only really existing basis -- on the basis of parity and equal security. The peoples of European countries and the public at large are called upon to play an increasingly important role in that.

I would like all the French women and men firmly to believe that the Soviet Union will continue to pursue a course towards peace, detente and friendship among the peoples and, sparing no efforts, will seek an end to the arms race, the nuclear arms race, in the first place.

I wish you successes in your lofty activities for the deliverance of Europe and our entire planet from the thickened clouds of nuclear danger.

[signed] Yuriy Andropov

[dated] January 12, 1984

Kuznetsov Delivers Message

PM131111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Strengthening Peace"]

[Text] Moscow January 12 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today a delegation from the French antiwar movement Appeal of 100 led by Georges Seguy, chairman of the movement's committee.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov conveyed to the members of the delegation the reply by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the message from the French antiwar movement Appeal of 100.

The authors of the message point out that the growth of international tension and the difficulties the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe had run into were increasing the threat to world peace and the existence of humanity.

The message said further that the 500,000 French women and men, who had answered a call of Appeal of 100 and taken part in a peace demonstration last June, and the hundreds of thousands of participants in the marches and rallies during the week of UN Actions for Disarmament and Peace, expressed the deep concern of the French people and their increasing determination to struggle for the cause of peace.

In these conditions, the message said, "we regard it as our duty to address you with a solemn appeal. It is essential to put an end to the arms race. It is essential to remove all obstacles that hinder talks and to ensure their success. It is essential to carry out both in the West and in the East balanced reductions of arms."

RESPONSE TO CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN PROPOSAL NOTED

UK 'Cool'

LD122119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Jan 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev; Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] [Sobolev] Reaction continues to come from abroad to the recent initiative by the socialist countries -- the proposal to NATO states that Europe be free of chemical weapons.

This initiative is, of course being commented on in detail by the press in fraternal countries. The West German GENERAL ANZEIGER points out the great importance of the proposal, which, in the words of the newspaper, could lead to a ban on chemical weapons throughout the whole world. In the opinion of the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN, the proposal indicates the intention of the USSR and other Eastern European countries to continue the dialogue with the West on problems of disarmament despite the aggravated relationship between the United States and the USSR.

However, there is another type of reaction. A cable that has been dispatched from London by the DPA correspondent claims that the British Foreign Office has been cool in its attitude toward the proposal by Warsaw Treaty states. DPA writes that London is inclined to regard the proposals as insufficiently far-reaching, inasmuch as Britain herself is, it is claimed, in favor of a total ban on chemical weapons.

If one is to judge by this report, then London is plainly attempting to cast a shadow on the new peaceful initiative by socialist states. I am asking our commentator Viktor Levin to talks about what is hidden behind this.

[Levin] First of all, it is necessary to clarify one very important point. In putting forward their new initiative, the socialist countries are by no means placing it in opposition to the task of a general ban on chemcial weapons. What is more, at last year's meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the need to speed up drafting an international convention on banning and doing away with chemical weapons was emphasized in the political declaration that was adopted.

Consequently, the standpoint of the socialist states on this issue is utterly clear. If at the present time London is attempting to create the impression that the new proposals, which are intended to be the first step on the path of lessening the risk of chemical warfare, are not good enough, then it is doing so for unseemly purposes and by no means out of a wish to achieve a more cardinal solution of the issue. You see, the new proposals by the socialist states further muddle up the cards of the NATO people, who are attempting to place the blame on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the breakdown of the talks on fundamental issues relating to a limitation of armaments.

On the same day that the British capital was expressing doubts about the proposals on freeing Europe from chemical weapons, a similar statement in effect was being issued by a special NATO consultative group. This statement contained a demagogic appeal to the Soviet Union -- and I quote -- to return as quickly as possible to the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. and in this respect the NATO people are stubbornly endeavoring to create the impression that they themselves are in no way to blame for the breakdown of these talks.

One must say that lately not a day has passed witout one or another high-ranking representative of this or that Western power making a similar statement. One has here a massive propaganda campaign that is designed to present events in a false light. But after all, lies do not get one very far. It is not because everything is going well for them that the NATO people must harp on and on about the same thing.

The precise, clear, and principled position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is the most convincing reply to the fabrications of imperialist circles, and this position unambiguously shows the sincere readiness of the Warsaw Treaty member states to proceed along the path of a radical limitation and reduction of armaments, above all nuclear armaments.

This is confirmed both by those very specific proposals that the Soviet Union submitted at the Geneva talks, and by the new initiative directed at freeing Europe from chemical weapons. No fabrications or propaganda stunts are able to hide the fact that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are not wanting in goodwill and determination to struggle for a curbing of the armaments race and a relaxation of international tension.

NATO 'Belittles' Proposal

LD121613 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 12 TASS -- TASS political analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The new peace initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member-states -- their proposal on the question of freeing Europe from chemical weapons -- have by no means given rise to enthusiasm among NATO leading circles, which in every way try to belittle its importance and to question its feasibility. If anyone still had doubts about the causes of such a negative reaction, an interview given by U.S. General Billy Minter, commander of NATO's Allied Air Force in the central zone of Europe, to the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL has fully dispelled them.

The interview has shown in all obviousness that the USA and NATO actively prepare for a war in Europe with the use of anti-humane chemical weapons. While representatives of Washington's and NATO's diplomatic and propagandist services, in an attempt to justify such preparations, plead their "defensive character", the U.S. general with soldierly straightforwardness admits their aggressive essence.

Advocating a further build-up of U.S. chemical arsenals and, in particular, an expansion of the production of new "binary" weapons, Minter states directly that the USA and NATO are in need of a highly reliable offensive chemical potential. In so doing, the general only states quite an obvious fact: The stocks of chemical weapons being built up by the Pentagon (there are already 150,000 tons of them in the USA, more than in any other state) are intended for an attack on enemy's armed forces and not at all for the defence of friendly troops. Moreover, they are a means of mass destruction not so much of troops as civilian population whose losses would be 20-30 times greater as compared with those of troops.

It is obvious from the pronouncements by the U.S. general that the Pentagon and NATO military proceed from a prospect of the conduct of chemical warfare first of all in Europe. He emphasized that an intense work is now under way to deploy chemical weapons in the "European theatre of operations".

In U.S. strategic plans the densely-populated Europe is assigned first of all the role of a theatre of "limited" nuclear war as well as that of the main arena for a use of neutron weapons. This is precisely why Western Europe and particularly the FRG is crammed to the utmost with U.S. tactical nuclear weapons. U.S. first-strike weapons -- new medium-range missiles -- are being deployed over there, in proximity to the border of the USSR and other socialist countries. At the same time U.S. chemical weapons are also being deployed there. The U.S. militarists are attracted by the fact that chemical weapons are comparatively cheap and that they affect people, leaving material values intact.

So, the peoples of Western Europe become the Pentagon's hostages both in a nuclear war being planned as well as in a war with a use of chemical weapons. Is there a need to say that such a prospect cannot suit them in any way?

'Concrete Expression of Goodwill'

LD121749 Moscow World Service in English 1432 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The Warsaw Treaty countries have put forward a new initiative. In a document sent to the NATO members they suggested that Europe be freed from chemical weapons. Leonid Krichevskiy comments:

When advancing this initiative the socialist nations were guided by the belief that the use of chemical arms in this densely populated area would mean irreparable disasters to all European peoples.

Specialists have calculated that in the advent of a conflict involving chemical hardware the proportion of casualties sustained by the troops and by the civilian population will be 1 to 20. But is there a threat of such a conflict?

Yes there is, otherwise it's impossible to expalin why West Germany, for one, already harbors vast quantities of American-made combat chemicals of high toxicity. Nevertheless Washington continues building new chemical weaponry depots there. It is planning to station these weapons also in Italy and Britain.

And what do the socialist countries suggest to prevent a conflict involving combat chemicals from taking place? First of all that an area free from such weapons be defined; this could involve reports on the presence or absence of chemical weapons in the area in question, a prohibition to site chemical weapons where they have not been deployed yet, a freeze on chemical arsenals and finally the renunciation of their production. The socialist countries suggest that the representatives of NATO meet with their spokesmen sometime this year for preliminary discussions on this issue.

It would be wrong to think that the freeing of Europe from combat chemicals concerns this continent alone. This would stimulate the adoption of similar measures in other parts of the world, alleviate the war threat and improve the general political atmosphere which is so tense currently. Finally this would make it possible to speed up the signing of a convention on banning chemical weapons and on liquidating their arsenals on a global scale and this has always been the ultimate goal of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The new initiative of the socialist nations poses another concrete expression of their goodwill and striving to strengthen peace. It is closely connected with their other proposals, such as to free Europe from all types of nuclear weapons, medium-range and tactical, to freeze the nuclear arsenals of all nuclear powers and to subsequently reduce and destroy them. The socialist nations suggested that every nuclear power pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union did a year and a half ago.

The Warsaw Treaty countries suggested that the NATO members sign with them a treaty on mutually refraining from the use of armed force, that is from the use of all types of weapons both nuclear and conventional. All these proposals remain in force, with another one added to them -- that Europe be free from combat chemicals. To do all in human power to prevent another world war from taking place, to rule out the possibility of using nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction -- these are the major goals of the foreign policy pursued by the socialist community.

DEMAND TO COUNT UK, FRENCH MISSILES 'NOT WHIM'

PM121134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[A. Vtorov article: "Objective Demand: On the Question of Counting the British and French Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] With the start of the new year, U.S. and NATO propaganda is keeping up the pace in the attempt to remove from Washington the responsibility for the failure of the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. But there is no concealing the fact that from the very first, the United States did not want to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms in Europe, and that it did all it could, both at the Geneva talks and elsewhere, to ensure that there was no such agreement.

One stumbling block that was utilized particularly actively by the United States and its allies at the talks was, as is well known, the American side's stubborn reluctance to count the nuclear arms of Britain and France in the overall balance of medium-range nuclear facilities in the European zone.

Covering its tracks, Washington is now putting into circulation the propaganda story that the USSR all but "realized," in the last stage of the talks, the supposed "irrelevance: of the British and French nuclear facilities to the problem of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. But none of these tricks stand up to comparison with reality.

It is well known that the United States, Britain, and France on the NATO side, and the USSR on the Warsaw Pact side, possess medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe. So it goes without saying that all the nuclear arms of the relevant range, with no exceptions, must be taken in to account on both sides. That is the first premise, taking account of the real situation that has arisen over recent decades.

The second, equally obvious premise is that the aim of talks was supposed to be to reach agreement on reducing the existing medium-range arms in Europe and deploying no new ones. Talks were not being held in order to build up weapons! In any event, the Soviet Union firmly expressed readiness to reach agreement either on making Europe totally free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, or -- if the West is not prepared for that (and it proved not to be) -- to reach agreement on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles in Europe by approximately two-thirds (to 300) with an equal sublevel for missiles.

Since the West insisted on calculating in terms of charges, the Soviet Union declared its readiness also to ensure equality in warheads on missiles belonging to the USSR on one side and to Britain and France on the other. The Soviet side expressed readiness to have approximately 140 missile launchpads in Europe, that is, markedly fewer than Britain and France now have, and to destroy the rest. And all this within the context of a freeze on the number of SS-20 missiles in the East. As for aircraft facilities, here too the USSR displayed impressive flexibility, agreeing to set equal total levels for the Soviet Union and NATO for aircraft of the class concerned, within a mutually acceptable quantitative range.

One wonders: What was it about this comprehensive, far-reaching position that did not suit NATO or individual countries belonging to that bloc? Why did it get a hostile reception from the United States and its closest allies, who also bear a considerable share of responsibility for the breaking off of the talks? On what grounds did they demand, in particular, that the British and French nuclear facilities be excluded?

No convincing arguments against counting the British and French nuclear forces were put forward, and there are no such arguments now.

Western propaganda services assert that the British and French nuclear arms are intended exclusively for purposes of national defense. But even if you take that on trust, it applies to an even greater degree to the Soviet Union, since it, unlike the NATO states, has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

It is also said that by virtue of their nature and limited extent, the British and French nuclear armaments cannot pose a threat to the USSR. But let us observe that Britain and France already have more than 200 delivery vehicles, including 162 missiles, on which more than 400 nuclear warheads are deployed. As the American press recently reported, French military experts claim that the nuclear charges deployed on submarines alone are capable of taking some 50 million lives -- in other words, nearly as many as the ogre of World War II demanded. This means that the British and French nuclear arms are far from harmless! Moreover they are being constantly built up and modernized. According to some calculations, by 1990 the number of warheads on British and French nuclear systems will increase to 1,200. There is no way you can disregard such quantities or close your eyes to the danger they represent.

People in the ruling circles in certain Western countries like to argue that the British and French nuclear arms are strategic, and therefore cannot be considered at talks about medium-range weapons. But it is clear that this is playing with words, and conceals evil intentions. Does it really matter to the USSR and its allies whether the weapons trained on it are strategic or medium-range and whether they are launched from the land, the air, or the sea?

Realizing that there is no logic in this, they state that at some time in the future, perhaps, the British and French nuclear weapons should indeed be taken into account, but not now. What does this mean? When the SALT II treaty was discussed and concluded -- though it was never ratified by Washington -- the British and French nuclear forces were excluded from the total balance, as incidently, were the American forward-based nuclear facilities. The idea was that they would be the subject of future talks. But they were unwilling to count them at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, either. Obviously they are trying to turn the British and French potentials into a kind of "emergency reserve" for NATO, into one component of military superiority over the USSR.

Another favorite "argument" was that Britain and France, as sovereign states, cannot allow questions affecting their national defense to be examined at Soviet-American talks taking place without their participation. Moreover, the French leadership insists, France's nuclear facilities were created by its own efforts and are under the jurisdiction of the president of the republic, while France, although it is a NATO member, does not belong to the NATO military organization.

But no serious observer disputes the fact that the British and French nuclear weapons are targeted on the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Both Britian and France are still linked to the United States by alliance commitments under the North Atlantic treaty, and in the event of a military conflict breaking out, their nuclear arms will be used in accordance with these commitments -- and no particular secret is made of that. Can the Soviet Union close its eyes to these nuclear forces -- in other words, fail to take account of about one-fourth of the entire NATO nuclear potential in Europe?

It must also be said that the Soviet Union's stance on the question of counting the British and French nuclear facilities was often misrepresented without the slightest twinge of conscience. People made out that the USSR supposedly wants to secure a reduction in British and French armaments. However, we were not insisting on a reduction in British and French nuclear arms being discussed at the talks. But the USSR rightly insisted on their being counted on the NATO side. If, in the West's opinion, the nuclear facilities of two NATO states should be excluded, then it is fair to act in the same way with an equivalent quantity of Soviet nuclear facilities.

Today, now that the U.S. Administration is already deploying its new nuclear missile systems, which are first-strike weapons, the logical question again arises: What are those politicians in Western Europe who, regardless of their peoples' will and the interests of peace, are helping to implement the American plans, thinking of? Their actions constitute shortsightedness on a historical scale. Surely it is clear that with the deployment of American missiles on European soil, what is increased is not Europe's security, but the real danger that the United States will bring down catastrophe on the peoples of Europe. That is why they are stuffing Europe even fuller of sophisticated nuclear weapons, coldbloodedly assigning it the role of the theater of military operations in the conditions of a "limited" nuclear war.

The U.S. Administration and the governments of those Western countries that have come out in unison with it are now trying to shrug aside the responsibility for the dangerous consequences of the step they have undertaken. And they do not shrink from juggling with the facts or from outright deception. This has happened in relation to the question we are considering. Literally a few days after the start of the shipment of its new missiles to Europe, the United States started a dirty game with the aim of creating a false impression of the USSR's readiness not to take the British and French nuclear facilities into account. As is well known, a public, authoritative refutation of these inventions was made from Moscow.

The demand to count the British and French nuclear facilities was not a whim or caprice on the Soviet side. It is an objective demand, put forward by the Soviet side from the very beginning of the Geneva talks. This principled position on the USSR's part did not undergo any changes in the course of the talks.

As the propaganda dust settles in the West, the irrefutable fact will become increasingly apparent even there: Agreement was possible at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet Union was prepared to go a long way to meet the West for the sake of preventing a new, extremely dangerous stage in the arms race. The United States wrecked this opportunity quite deliberately. It chose another path; and now the consequences which that path entails, await it. This applies equally to those people in Western Europe who support the U.S. Administration's adventurist actions.

No, the Soviet Union will not allow U.S. superiority. But at the same time the USSR states with the utmost clarity and firmness that it continues to adhere to the principled course of ending the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and lessening and, ultimately, completely eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Our country will continue to make every effort to achieve these noble goals.

KVITSINSKIY ARTICLE ON GENEVA TALKS CITED

LD122103 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 12 TASS -- During the time that has passed since the discontinuation of the Geneva talks on the reduction and limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, many materials have been published in the West that analyse the history of these talks and the cause of their breakdown, writes Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, who led the USSR delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, in his article "Geneva: A Month After" published in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES today. Even "regrets" over what happened are being expressed, he points out.

The expressions of regret, however, sound insincere just because there is simultaneously an open talk about the gain that the USA has supposedly obtained by frustrating the talks and bringing into Europe its Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Nor is there any credibility in the assurances about a desire to resume and continue the talks. Talks about what? Just again about the same American "zero" or "interim options." Talks for what? Just to reassure angered people, while at the same time continuing the deployment in Europe of the new U.S. first-strike weapons? For nothing else is being suggested either in the report of a NATO Special Consultative Group, or in the numerous statements of Ambassador Nitze, the former head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy stresses.

This being so, it is only right to continue that the USA did not strive and still is not striving for an honest agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. Whatever may now be said by the American side about Soviet proposals and the Soviet attitude at the Geneva talks, it is impossible to conceal the main factor which is that the approaches of the USSR and the USA to the issue of European nuclear arms fundamentally differ, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy points out.

The Soviet Union throughout the talks suggested and was prepared to carry out in practice large-scale real cuts in these arms. Whereas the USA never at any stage of the talks proposed any reductions concerning its arms and was not ready for this. It just stubbornly led matters to its nuclear buildup in Europe and only agreed to talk about some diminution of the amount of missiles to be deployed and then solely on the condition of unilateral disarmament by the USSR, the Soviet ambassador writes.

As follows from its own statements, the American side intends to retain the same approach to the matter in the future as well. This makes it clear who wants and who does not want to come to terms, who conducted honest and serious talks and who was just trying to engage in extortionism and must bear the full responsibility for the consequences of its short-sighted actions, the article says.

Unwilling to reach an agreement, the American side rejected without hesitation everything that was proposed by the Soviet side. The U.S. delegation even contrived to turn down Yu.V. Andropov's offer to liquidate all the Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe subject to reduction, though this was in fact a major concession on the part of the USSR, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy writes.

As for inserted episodes in the futile American stand that actually did not seek an agreement, it is perhaps worth to dwell upon the actions of Ambassador Nitze himself, the author points out. The Soviet side in contacts with Nitze definitely pursued the aim of possibly easing and accelerating the elaboration of an agreement.

It is hard to judge with certainty what the American side's goals were. Most likely the heads of the American delegation was anxious to succeed in any turn of events -- both if an agreement could not be reached and in the case of Washington's preferring for some reason to come to an agreement with USSR.

Anyhow, all the unofficial proposals of Nitze were in reality used by Washington only for propagands stagings. And each time Nitze personally took an active part in them, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy stressed.

What has the U.S. Administration achieved by breaking down the talks? It evidently believed that the start of siting new missiles would compel the Soviet Union to make considerable military and political concessions, the author points out. "If you do not accept our proposals", Paul Nitze once said, "we shall encircle you with Pershing-2 missiles in the first echelon and with cruise missiles in the second echelon. So, you will find yourself in a pretty difficult position."

This was a miscalculation. As far as nuclear security is concerned, the USSR and the USA are in equal positions. Having tried to lessen the security of the USSR and its allies, the United States has inevitably lessened its own security and the security of Western Europe, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy stresses.

Stationing new nuclear-tipped missiles in NATO's European zone, the United States and some of its allies obviously tried to win the competition in the time needed by their missiles to reach the targets in the European part of Soviet territory. However, this has given no gain, no gain, especially for America's allies in Europe, taking into account the lifting of the moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 missiles on the territory of the European part of the USSR and the siting of Soviet tactical missiles in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, as well as other counter-measures, the ambassador writes.

But has the USA itself gained at the cost of lessening the security of its allies? It has not because in sea and ocean areas adjacent to the U.S. coastline Soviet systems will be deployed. They will be comparable with the new American missiles in the flight-time, in terms of nuclear yield and accuracy.

Besides, as it has been pointed out in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, some other measures will be taken to ensure the security of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy stresses.

NATO GROUP'S ROLE IN ARMS TALK IMPASSE SCORED

PM121542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Atlanticists Are Maneuvering"]

[Text] Brussels, 11 Jan -- A session of the NATO Special Consultative Group [SCG] ended here today. The group was formally set up by the Atlanticists to hold Consultations and coordinate the bloc allies' positions with regard to the talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe which were being held in Geneva. In reality, however, the SCG sessions have become an additional level for Washington to exert pressure on its NATO partners, with a view to imposing the American position on them and advancing preparations for the deployment, and now the deployment itself, of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

The SCG is also used by the United States as a propaganda cover. The sessions of the SCG and the statements and documents prepared by it invariably shift the blame for the worsening international situation and the growing nuclear race in Europe onto someone else: from the United States onto the Soviet Union. By encouraging and justifying the obstructionist stance of the American representatives in Geneva and laying down unfounded claims and terms with regard to the USSR, the SCG in point of fact contributed to the failure of the Geneva dialogue. And when the talks failed because of the arrival of the first nuclear cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe, the NATO SCG at once joined the Atlanticists' anti-Soviet chorus.

And now the SCG is once again in session. Why, one wonders? Washington was to blame for wrecking the Geneva talks, and their resumption depends on whether the United States and the other NATO countries show readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the start of the American medium-range missiles' deployment in Europe. However, as the facts show, NATO is still shortsightedly counting on resuming the Geneva talks on its own terms and only as a screen for continuing the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. People here have not yet abandoned their hopes of imposing Washington's absured "options on the USSR which provide for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament and a change in the strategic balance in Europe in NATO's favor. Washington refuses even to hear of returning to a situaion which would make it possible to resume the Geneva talks. The Atlanticists are still unwilling to take into consideration the nuclear arsenals of medium-range weapons in the possession of Britain and France. On what, in that case, are the NATO powers' representatives consulting during the SCG sessions? As the facts bear witness, the Atlantic consultations go no further than elaborating the West's common stance before the conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe, which is to be held in Stockholm. On the eve of this conference, Washington and its closest allies in the bloc wish to try once again to mislead public opinion -- to shift onto the Soviet Union the responsibility for the failure of the Geneva talks and to justify their own dangerous actions in fueling the arms race in Europe.

Thus, the Brussels SCG session is one more stage in the course of the propaganda indoctrination of public opinion in a spirit advantageous to the Atlanticists. Only these endeavors are futile. Facts are stubborn things, and they expose Washington, NATO, and their SCG as underminers of the cause of military detente and peace.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE NO 'SUBSTITUTE' FOR GENEVA

LD130322 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2000 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] In keeping with the final document of the Madrid meeting, a conference will open in Stockholm on 17 January on the measures aimed at consolidating confidence and security and for disarmament in Europe. Hence is a commentary by Viktor Shlenov on the subject:

The aim of the conference is already clear in its name -- to consolidate confidence and security and to open the road to disarmament in Europe. The Soviet Union and its allies intend to strive in Stockholm to attain agreements which will really serve to solidify the basis of peace in Europe. The socialist countries are not going to the Stockholm conference with empty hands. They have a precise program of how to consolidate peace on the continent which includes concrete proposals on security measures. These concern notification of large military maneuvers and troop movements, as well as limiting the range of the maneuvers. The socialist countries propose to agree on practical steps to prevent sudden attacks, as well as to facilitate the development of reciprocal exchange of military delegations, naval visits and visits by air force squadrons. The opening of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe -- in the north and in the Balkans -- would strongly consolidate the atmosphere of confidence on the European Continent. In principle, the socialist countries positively assess the idea put forward by Sweden to create a nuclear-free zone on the European Continent. These are some of the directions which the European countries could take on the road of consolidating confidence. The socialist countries are also prepared to attentively study other initiatives which contribute to consolidating confidence between East and West. The question at this point is: What does the West expect from Stockholm do the United States and its Atlantic allies really want to achieve the aims set by the conference?

The new round of the arms race unleashed by the United States with the beginning of the deployment of new missiles in Europe has seriously aggravated the world situation on the eve of the Stockholm conference. It is in fact difficult to attain the goal of a conference on consolidating confidence and security and for disarmament when some of its participants are doing everything to foment tension in the world. Is it really possible to talk seriously about confidence when the United States is set to implement the plan designed to destroy the military parity in Europe and secure its military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries? In order to justify their aggressive and adventurous policy, the Atlanticists recently have been persistently spreading the idea of combining the measures for confidence with further increase of the arms race. This absurd thesis is also being constantly repeated in the NATO documents. The baselessness of this Atlantic wisdom above all consists of the fact that the growth of nuclear stocks always implies an intensification of the military confrontation which, in its turn, undermines the confidence between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact countries.

On the eve of the Stockholm conference, U.S. and Atlantic propaganda has launched a real and proper campaign, speculating with the natural hope of the people of having a better future. Especially in view of the increased risk of a nuclear war, the United States and its allies are trying to convince the people that nothing has changed and that the deployment of Pershing II and Tomahawk will not have negative consequences for the Stockholm conference. Moreover, they are clearly hinting that Moscow has agreed to discuss the problems of limitation of the medium-range nuclear weapons in Stockholm. In other words, various pretexts are being used to bring the Soviet Union back to the negotiations which lost every sense with the beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. It is clear that the Stockholm conference is not an appropriate substitute for the Geneva negotiations which have been suspended due to the fact that the United States used them to camouflage U.S. and NATO actions designed to undermine European security.

The Soviet Union's stance in this respect is more than clear. Our country will not help those who are trying to camouflage with peaceloving phraseology their attitude which is diametrically opposed to it. To continue the negotiations once the United States started to deploy its Pershing II and Tomahawk would mean participating in deceiving the peoples. The situation would be different if realistic tendencies prevailed in NATO. The Soviet Union proposes a new formula for getting out of the tunnel for which Washington and its West European accomplices are to blame. This formula has once again been confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet declaration adopted on the eve of the New Year.

If the United States and other NATO countries, the declaration states, manifest their willingness to restore the situation which existed in Europe before the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union will be ready to do the same. The people of Europe do not want to resign themselves to the risk of a new war. They demand that no possibility be lost to improve the situation, to check the arms race, and to head for detente and disarmament. This possibility will be provided by the conference on measures to achieve confidence, security and disarmament in Europe.

POLAND'S WIEJACZ CITED ON NEXT CSCE CONFERENCE

LD111900 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Brussels January 11 TASS -- A meeting of the NATO Council at the level of permanent representatives, with the participation of ambassadors of NATO countries in Belgium, has been held at the NATO headquarters. The meeting was held to coordinate the Western bloc's position at the coming Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures, and security and disarmament in Europe. It has been announced that on the eve of the conference the foreign ministers of the NATO member countries will hold a meeting to coordinate the NATO's final stand at the conference.

Warsaw January 11 TASS -- Deputy Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Josef Wiejacz said here at a press conference that the success of the Stockholm conference cannot be guaranteed beforehand and would depend, primarily, on departure of the NATO states from the policy of confrontation and renunciation of attempts of disruption of the existing equilibrium of forces and second, on their goodwill and genuine striving for the quest of solutions that would equally take into account the interests of security of all sides, and also renunciation of the striving for attainment of unilateral benefits, third, on realisation of proposals which are to be put forward.

The Polish People's Republic together with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community stands for consolidation of peace and security in Europe, for disarmament, said the deputy foreign minister. The Government of the Polish People's Republic fully supports the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov of November 24, 1983.

Having emphasized close link of the conference with the obtaining political realities, he noted the danger caused by the aggravation of the international situation. In our opinion, Josef Wiejacz said, "The confrontation course is now conducted by the U.S. Administration which seeks to change the correlation of forces in the world so as to gain military superiority. Particularly dangerous is violation of the foundations of the constructive dialogue and negotiations on disarmament, the imposing on the world of a quantitatively and qualitatively new stage in the arms race, and also the calling in question of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and, consequently, the existing territorial-political post-war order in Europe. "The United States and the European NATO countries, particularly the FRG, bear full responsibility for the existing situation which threatens with a nuclear catastrophe," stressed Josef Wiejacz.

IMF SEEN AS ENEMY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

U.S. Participation Noted

LD101259 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes;

The U.S. Treasury has issued a report expressing satisfaction with the results of the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It approves, in particular, of the IMF's decision to raise as of May 1 the interest rate on loans granted by the fund and to be paid to the donor countries. As the USA occupies a dominating position in the IMF having the right to veto there, it will gain most from this decision. According to the Treasury, the increase in the interest rate will ensure for the USA an additional profit of up to 100 million dollars a year.

It is not surprising that they in Washington are so much satisfied with the activities. When the IMF was established in 1944 it was believed to become an international body for granting financial aid to the countries, which go through economic, especially foreign trade difficulties. Since then the USA and the other Western powers have succeeded in turning the IMF into a tool for the protection of interests of above all the imperialist circles.

The IMF is being increasingly used for toughening the Western control over the economy of the newly-free countries, for removing the barriers for the expansion in the newly free countries of the Transnational Corporations (TNC). The fettering terms, on which the IMF grants financial "aid", include economic austerity measures, devaluation of national currencies, a lessening or abolishing government control over the activities of the transnational corporations and other measures, which are in the nature of high-handed interference in the internal affairs of the recipient countries and bring down the living standards of the population. India's Prime Minister Indira Ghandi pointed out that the Western countries are trying to dictate to the developing states the price for the aid granted to them, making them pliable and at times placing them into a position of full political dependence. It is not fortuitous that the granting of IMF loans is more often than not accompanied with demands for ending subsidies for the state sector, on which the economic independence of the developing countries depends.

Quite often IMF loans are granted to enable the recipient countries to continue the payment of debts to Western countries and banks. In this case the fund appears as the best friend of the Western bankers, who are ready to put into action their pump for pumping money resources out of the developing countries.

The wish of the USA to draw the newly-free states, which are a favourable place for the TNC activities, into the yoke of debts is motivated by the desire to bleed their economy white and to weaken them to such a degree that they will not be able to resist seriously the demands of United States capital. The finanical "aid" of the IMF leads, as a rule, not to an improvement of the economic position of the countries receiving loans, but even further leads them into debt.

It is noteworthy that while the IMF is pursuing a tough policy vis-a-vis the non-aligned countries, is generously finances such reactionary regimes as the Pinochet dictatorship, the bloody Salvadorean junta and the racists of the Republic of South Africa. The IMF whose activities are aimed at enslaving and subordinating the developing countries, plays, as a matter of fact, the role of an economic policeman. Not surprisingly, as the French ECONOMIE ET POLITIQUE journal writes, "the IMF is becoming in the eyes of the whole Third World enemy number one, symbolising financial machinations and intolerable extortion."

IMF Blamed for Tunisian Riots

PM121513 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jan 84 p 3

[G. Polskoy "Commentary": "Tightening the Noose"]

[Text] Reports are coming in from Tunisia that relative calm now prevails in the country.

We have already reported that popular demonstrations flared up there as a result of the government's decision to increase bread prices. People were killed and wounded as a result of clashes with the police. Now the price rise has been rescinded.

The Western press gave extensive coverage to the riots in Tunisia, but kept quiet about the basic reasons which led to this situation. Even prior to January, the living conditions of the poorest section of Tunisia's population were extremely hard; the results of the world economic crisis and the drought had their effect. But the decision to increase food prices exhausted the poor people's patience. This decision, incidentally, was taken at the insistence of the IMF, of which Tunisia is a member. In the opinion of the leaders of the international organization, the country's financial situation would be "improved" by this means.

The United States in fact dominates the IMF. With an overwhelming majority of votes, Washington can totally direct and control the IMF's activities in its own interests. Only at first glance could it appear that receiving credit is merely a financial transaction. In actual fact, the countries which venture to ask for aid, as it were, automatically become the targets for political pressure from the IMF, in fact from the United States. "The IMF's recommendations," the Venezuelan newspaper EL UNIVERSAL writes, "are gross blackmail. They provide in particular for eliminating the state sector of the economy as unprofitable, granting the right of uncontrolled economic management to foreign concerns in local industry and agriculture, and lifting control over the prices of necessities."

The IMF's "recommendations" include a sharp reduction in state appropriations for social needs and a "freeze" on the wages of workers and employees. All this is under the hypocritical sign of "concern" for improving the economic position of a country which made up its mind to hold out a hand for help.

The IMF's subversive activity has frequently caused the destabilization of democratic governments and reactionary coups. In Tunisia, the IMF diktat has merely led to several days of rioting. However, where is the guarantee that that small Arab country will not feel in the future the heavy "helping hand" of international capital?

WEST USING RADIO FOR 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

LD121144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The World Shortwave Broadcasting Conference, organized within the framework of the International Union of Electric Communications, has begun in Geneva. Delegations from more than 100 countries, including the USSR, are taking part in the conference. International affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko is at the microphone:

The conference has been convened to prepare the distribution of frequencies for shortwave radio broadcasting. This is an important and fairly complicated task. However, the problem of broadcasting abroad is a much wider one, for it is directly tied up with politics and ideology.

What is radio, this powerful information and propaganda organ, used for at present? What ideas does it preach? How does it influence the minds and hearts of people? Here you have a range of questions which, for some years now, have been examined at various international gatherings.

Basically, the main subject is the sharp criticism of Western radio stations voiced, above all, by the developing countries. It is a justified criticism. After all, the voice of America, the BBC, other Western radio stations, together with the leading news agencies have, in fact, monopolized the business of information in the capitalist world.

The flow of information from the West is almost 100 times greater than the reverse flow from the countries that have liberated themselves. This situation, you will agree, is not natural. It is discriminatory.

However, the main issue is this: How does the West use this monopoly on the word? On examination, it turns out that in Western radio programs one frequently hears things which do note merely conflict with the truth and with moral-ethical norms, but which border on interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

It is not surprising that consumers of radio information in those countries where imperialists propaganda organs are active are simply deprived of the opportunity of compiling an objective picture of events taking place in the world. There are more than enough examples of such anti-information and I shall cite only a few of them. Let us take the problem of the struggle for peace and curbing the arms race. It is known that in all the directions of this struggle the USSR put forward a broad complex of realistic and constructive initiatives. However, Western radio stations pass over these proposals in silence and even if they do accord them a mention, it is only in passing, or else they are put in a distorted light. This plot of silence is also applied to the successes our people have scored in the socioeconomic field. Instead, air time is generously given over to fan up anti-Soviet feelings throughout the world, to a hypocritical wail in connection with the alleged violations of rights in socialist countries, and to playing up the false thesis about the Soviet threat.

Poland is the second example. Literally a squall of instigatory broadcasts is rained down on that country designed to blacken socialism and to set the Polish authorities off against the population. Is this not an interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states? Incidentally, should one be at all surprised at this, given that the U.S. information strategy is being implemented in close interaction with the CIA.

In December last year, President Reagan signed the Act on Broadcasting to Cuba. In accordance with this, a radio station, blasphemously named after Jose Marti, Cuban national hero, was set up in Florida in the very midst of the Batista remnants. One has no cause to doubt -- and the programs of this radio station do confirm this -- that we are here talking of a center of psychological war against Cuba. Even Reagan made no secret of the fact that the nature of the tasks entrusted to this Florida station is analogous to the tasks entrusted to this Florida station is analogous to the tasks of the Liberty and Free Europe radio stations which, as is known, are in fact CIA branches.

The influence of information imperialism is felt dialy by the developing countries, too. Nicaragua and Afghanistan, Syria and Kampuchea, India, and Angola -- in a work, all those countries that have embarked upon a path of progressive social transformations, that pursue foreign policy independent of Washington, have become targets for constant propaganda attacks.

The negative influence of Western radio stations on the spiritual life of the developing countries is also obvious. Preaching the Western way of life, they do not take into account at all the local national and cultural features and pass over in silence the vices organically inherent in capitalism.

The developing countries, complained the journal JEUNE AFRIQUE, have to absorb more and more all that is worst in the West.

These are merely some aspects of the activities of the Western mass information organs, those that include broadcasting. In response, the developing countries demand a halt to the information imperialism of the West.

'UNPRECEDENTED WAVE' OF LIES SEEN IN U.S.

PM131203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Production Line of Crimes and Hypocrisy"]

[Text] "The President in the robes of a prophet is leading a crowd into battle. His hard mouth, which has known only one kiss, the kiss of ambition, utters the words: 'Peace, Justice, Compassion...' 'Let's save the world for democracy,' Woodrow Wilson sings. 'Onward, Christian Soldiers...' And the brutish bodies, flushed by bloodlust, crawl foward." These were the words which the well-known progressive U.S. writer Waldo Frank used to describe the dream of one of the bigwigs of the U.S. financial oligarchy in his novel "The Death and Birth of David Markand."

Is this all not like the present Washington scene? After all it was the present White House incumbent, invoking God, who declared the "crusade" against socialism and all forces of freedom. Moreover, the present U.S. Administration has announced in official documents that its aim is "to destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system." U.S. political, economic, and ideological life is increasingly subordinated to that unreal task, which, however, has dangerous possible consequences for the cause of world peace.

The regrouping of forces in the ruling camp in Washington is continuing. The extreme rightists are increasingly abviously grabbing the political limelight. The military have acquired a self-sufficient role.

The determining levers in the economy are moving increasingly into the hands of the young monopolies in California, Texas, and other states of the West and Southwest, with their uncontrollable thirst for enrichment. The wars in Korea and Vietnam were the yeast on which these nouveaux riches' billion-dollar revenues swelled. But the more their safes were bursting with gold, the greedier the appetities of their owners became. The production of weapons for people's mass destruction became their chief profession.

California has always been the first to get involved in a new fever, this time the military fever. The Californian "death magnates" account for at least 23 percent of all Pentagon orders. That department has at least 8,550 major subcontractors here alone. "Death factories" like Lockheed, Hewlett-Packard, Rockwell, Northrop, and other giant military-industrial concerns are located in the state. California specialize, the press notes, "in strategic warfare means."

The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL recalled in a recent article with the characteristic title "America Is in California" that back at the time when Reagan was appearing on television advertising the wares of General Electric and other concerns, he asserted that "civilization is on California's side," while "jungles" are on the other side. When he moved to Washington, the Pacific coast military industry entered a "superboom" period and, DER SPIEGEL notes, "a powerful ensemble bent on Californianizing America" ruled in the White House.

The military industrialists, crazed by their outrageous profits, feel cramped in the United States and are declaring virtually the entire world to be a sphere of U.S. "vital interests." But even that is not enough for them. They are now turning their gaze toward space, whence they want to threaten people on earth, and the President is urging people to prepare for "star wars."

Exposing the perfidious methods of the military-imperialist predators, V.I. Lenin once noted: To justify new armaments, they seek to paint a picture of the dangers threatening "the fatherland."

This policy, which exploits people's desire to protect their motherland from the outside danger with which Americans are intimated day and night, has never before acquired such unprecedented dimensions in the United States. The manufacture of slanderous myths and the portrayal of the Soviet Union as an "empire of evil" have been put on the production line just like the production of weapons. The exhortation of Allen Dulles, who once headed the CIA and who repeated the fascist precept that only a few hundred people can be put into a gas chamber at one time whereas a lie can poison several million people simultaneously, has not been forgotten.

The map in the office of USIA Director Charles Wick (in an official letter to the White House, 18 congressmen described his appointment to this post as "tantamount to appointing a pyromaniac as a fireman") twinkles with hundreds of little lights. This is not the Pentagon's command center, but it is an offshoot of it, because the map shows the USIA centers and innumerable interceptors -- the strongholds of "psychological warfare."

A kind of propagandist version of the "Rapid Deployment Force" -- the "operational response" system -- operates in the USIA. Thus, the U.S. Army's first "psychological operations" battalion marched in the head column of the U.S. aggressors who broke into the Grenadian people's peaceful home. The battalion performed ideological actions aimed at undermining the morale of the island's defenders. The only radio station in Grenada is now under the very strict control of the U.S. occupying authorities. Grenada's political-ideological occupation by Yankee imperialism is in full swing.

The "operations" in Grenada were assigned a special place in Washington's aggressive plans. Having sent in one U.S. soldier for every seven of the island's civilian inhabitants, Reagan, as the U.S. Senator S. Symms put it, won "a great little war," his own "Falklands war." The world was notified that an end had been put to the "Vietnam syndrome" (that is, Americans' version to aggressive wars) and that the United States was openly embarking on the military "path." Essentially the Pentagon is already conducting military operations in Grenada and in the region of Nicaragua and U.S. bombers and cannon are sowing death in Lebanon. The U.S. Administration's tough foreign policy, AP notes, "has put the United States on the firing line all the way from Central America to the Near East." And these are all called actions "to defend peace!"

Hypocrisy and deception have always been a component of the political mechanism whereby those in power rule the United States. "Our leaders," NATION magazine notes, "are well-known masters of deception. They lied to us about Vietnam, about the Bay of Pigs, they lied about Cambodia, Angola, and Nicaragua, they lied about the U-2 and RC-135 intelligence flights and about Watergate."

A wave of lies and deception of unprecented proportions has descended on Americans. No slander seems too repulsive to the Washington politicians, no abuse too dirty, no malice excessive, if it is disgorged against the Soviet Union.

And alongside it is a gush of peace-loving phraseology. One reason for these tactics lies in the meek requests from Bonn and London to the White House to somewhat mute its anti-Soviet babble: Perhaps it would then succeed more rapidly in compelling the West Europeans to come to terms with the deployment of sophisticated U.S. missiles on their land. On the other hand, Reagan is on the point of officially seeking nomination for the 1984 presidential elections. And the candidate would very much like to give millions of Americans the idea that he is a "peacemaker. As THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "in the year of the presidential elections nothing is impossible.... Peacemaking may be an important political plus at the elections." Hence not only the Geneva talks farce but even some hints of a desire to "improve" relations with Moscow.

However, chameleon methods can surely only dupe a dimwit. Washington's deeds speak for themselves. Even (G. Salvatori), one of the businessmen closest to the White House, notes that "there is nothing sacred, nothing is taboo" for the present administration.

It is obvious to everyone that the White House did everything to turn the talks in Geneva into a mockery of the very idea of international dialogue. They counted on deceiving everyone: not only the other participant in the talks but also the international public, the U.S. people, their own allies, and even the U.S. Congress. But the farce has been exposed. And however the political speculators in Washington may dodge about, they will not succeed in concealing their moral and political loss with any rhetoric. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE notes that the President has come up against the reality that is the Soviet Union, because the latter "has shown itself a firm and intelligent state."

Defining the principles of the Soviet socialist policy of peace, V.I. Lenin said in his report at the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets:

"We will always preserve peace in the future with all our might; we will not stop at great concessions and sacrifices to defend that peace.

"But there is a limit beyond which we cannot go. We will not allow peace treaties to be mocked, we will not allow attempts to destroy our peaceful work."

Lenin's party is unswervingly loyal to its leader's behests.

The land of the soviets will take due retaliatory steps to safeguard its security and these steps will be most substantial in the military sense. But even in such a very complex international situation the CPSU and the Soviet state, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statements have said, remain loyal to the principled course toward halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and reducing and ultimately totally eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

U.S.'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' AGAINST USSR HIT

PM121435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 84 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Lieutenant General D. Volkogonov: "Washington Pharisees" -- first two paragraphs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] The danger of a nuclear world war today is more real than ever before. Those at the summit of power in Washington are continuing to push mankind toward the fateful brink by their actions. Today this finds expression in their striving to attain military superiority so that they can then attempt, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum stressed, to liquidate the socialist system.

The weapon of lies is used on the broadest of scales to justify and substantiate this adventurist course. What is happening is something that V.I. Lenin warned of way back in 1921: "If now they cannot march against us with weapon in hand, they will march with the weapons of lies and slander...." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 42, p 366). The fabrication and dissemination of antitruths have become an important element of imperialist policy. This is seen with particular clarity in the actions of the present U.S. Administration.

Waves of Anti-Sovietism

In the psychological warfare conducted against the USSR and the other socialist countries, a particular feature can be seen which testifies to the increase in that warfare's ferocity.

I refer to the succession of propaganda campaigns coordinated in place and time. Some of them occur year in and year out (speculations on the so-called "Soviet military socialism," and so on), while others are limited to a certain time frame (those surrounding the incident with the South Korean aircraft, the killing of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon, and so on).

The waves of anti-Soviet campaigns do not arise spontaneously. They are prepared and launched by numerous organs and centers of ideological subversion in accordance with long-term Washington programs like "Truth," "Democracy," and others. The psychological warfare operations are under the direct leadership of the National Security Council (NSC) which, through USIA (U.S. Information Agency), the CIA, and the Pentagon, organizes, coordinates, and encourages subversive actions in the sphere of public awareness. These actions are akin to spiritual aggression, to information and propaganda intervention. The machinery for organizing the propaganda campaigns looks approximately like this. When the White House makes a political decision, the NSC apparatus sets it to propaganda "music" indicating the aims, targets, intensity, and duration of the operations to be subsequently organized by USIA and CIA services. Let us give a few examples.

The first example concerns events in Poland. As a result of the measures taken by Poland's leadership, the situation in the country began to stabilize but people in Washington decided that this contradicted their "vital interests" and gave additional instructions for launching a new campaign under the changed circumstances. Radio liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are entirely under the control and in the pay of the CIA, and other channels were used to issue instructions to the antisocialist forces in Poland to change tactics: Penetrate the state and social structures, set up illegal organizations in enterprises, push in every possible way the thesis about the desirability of the rebirth of the notorious Solidarity, and continue to discredit the efforts made by the PZPR and the state to extricate Polish society from the crisis situation. The USIA bulletin "Warning: Soviet Propaganda," which is regularly distributed among all components of the U.S. information and propaganda service, claimed that the relevant psychological warfare organs "have by no means made full use of the opportunities existing in Poland to intensify the public antigovernment movement."

Thus, the leaders of psychological warfare made yet another attempt to revive the antisocialist forces and give a new boost to their subversive activity. The embassies of the United States and other NATO states, which are quite unable to accept the loss of their hopes of deforming the people's system in socialist Poland, are widely participating in this dirty work.

The campaign in connection with the espionage action by the South Korean aircraft was very typical. People in Washington decided that the incident offered a wonderful opportunity to play on the emotions of confused people in order to nurture an extremely negative attitude toward the USSR. USIA Director Charles Wick publicly admitted that "with the help of Flight 007, we tried to show that not only the United States but also the whole world was against the USSR." It was in pursuit of this goal, for example, that VOA increased its broadcasts 25 percent at the height of the U.S. hysteria. The organizers of this new anti-Soviet campaign, ignoring or distorting the true facts, worked solely to kindle as much as possible a hatred for everything Soviet and communist. This anti-Soviet orgy went on for 2 whole months.

Now about another anti-Soviet campaign. In mid-December 1983, the U.S. State Department organized an "Afghanistan Forum" jointly with the so-called "Afghan Studies Center" of the University of Nebraska. It was attended by U.S. Under Secretary of State L. Eagleburger; Z. Brzezinski, former presidential adviser on national security questions; Senator E. Zorinsky; and other influential figures.

The purpose of this new propaganda action, as U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State H. Schaffer frankly said at his press conference, was "to draw attention again to Afghanistan" since, he said, people in the world are talking too much about Grenada, the Euromissiles, and Lebanon. In essence, this new campaign by Washington is a maneuver meant to distract attention from events and facts which are extremely unfavorable and unpleasant for the United States. In accordance with this scheme, literally immediately after the "Forum" and literally by command, the various "voices," the USIA press, and similar services in NATO countries began to chorus lies about "Afghan refugees," "Russian brutality," "Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan," and other malicious products of their imaginations.

As we can see, the psychological warfare conducted by the United States and its allies against real socialism is organized, coordinated, and directed. The anti-Soviet waves of propaganda campaigns seem to accompany the military preparations by Washington, which is deeply involved in an exceptionally dangerous "crusade" against socialism as a social system. The most highly placed U.S. officials, headed by the President, are the spearhead of this spiritual aggression.

Presidential Antitruths

Psychological warfare has become an integral attribute of U.S. state activity. The U.S. President personally participates in the subversive actions. He does this in different ways. Whenever it is a question of socialism, Soviet policy, or communist ideology, however, his speeches are invariably saturated with social lies and disinformation. What is typical of them?

In the first place, whenever it comes to the Soviet Union, the President thickly lays on the black paint, engages in the crudest of attacks, and juggles the facts. Addressing the UN General Assembly on 26 September 1983, for example, Reagan claimed, with serious expression, that "the United States does not head a bloc of subservient countries" and that the Soviet Union "is the empire and focus of evil." Everything here is lies. You only have to recall how the United States treated its NATO allies by forcing its missiles on them and how, under U.S. pressure, the FRG, British, and Italian Governments gave the "green light" for the installation of these missiles, which turns them into hopeless hostages. As regards the "empire of evil," it is not for the U.S. President to pass judgement on the country which was the first ever to implement real social equality of working people and which saved world civilization from the fascist barbarians. True and real evil marches along with the United States, the country which has waged almost 200 wars in the 2 centuries of its existence, which is incapable of solving the problems of unemployment, crime, and racism, and which is today the torch-bearer of a possible nuclear war.

Second, the U.S. Presidency, constantly boosting psychological warfare and announcing more and more programs for military preparations, has recently made especially zealous attempts to don the garb of peacemaker. Judge for yourselves. Addressing the Japanese parliament on 11 November 1983, Reagan demagogically claimed that "his dream is to see our earth without nuclear weapons." He then went on to say at length that he has no greater desire than to achieve lasting peace. Here, too, the President engaged in manipulations with antitruths. After all, a little while earlier, when signing the directives to the Pentagon on the development of the U.S. Armed Forces in 1984-88, he had by no means proceeded from the interests of universal and just peace. Only peace American-style -- complete U.S. domination and hegemony -- suits the incumbent U.S. President and those who got him into the White House's Oval Office.

The peacemaker's garb will not conceal the true intentions of the head of a state which has proclaimed that it has the right to a "first strike." In actual fact, the king is naked. His lies can be seen in all their cynical nakedness.

Third, whenever possible the U.S. President vows that for him truth is one of the supreme values and that he always tells people only the truth. But a comparison of the President's words with specific deeds shows the true value of his panegyrics. Speaking on American radio at the end of last October to justify the piratical U.S. attack on tiny Grenada, Reagan claimed that "we discovered on the island a base fully equipped with arms and means of communication. It was clear that this was a Soviet-Cuban colony prepared as a main military bastion for the export of terror and the subversion of democracy." The world press cited many eyewitness testimonies that there was not a grain of truth in this claim by the President.

When organizing psychological operations and campaigns, the U.S. Administration, headed by the President, acts according to a primitive plan: Everything negative in the world is, of course, tied up with the Soviets. In this connection, how can we fail to recall K. Marx, who once remarked with deadly sarcasm: "At the time of the great fire of Chicago, the telegraph informed the whole world that it was the fiendish work of the International; one can only be amazed that the hurricane which devastated the West Indies was not attributed to its devilish interference" (K. Marx, F. Engels, "Works," Vol 18, p 130).

The U.S. President stoops to anything in circulating anticommunist fabrications in an attempt to obtain additional appropriations for subversive activity. For example, speaking on American radio on 9 September 1983, he declared that "the United States and its allies are now as far behind the Russians and their allies in the sphere of external radio broadcasting as they were behind them in space when the Sputnik was launched in 1957." He went on to call on Congress to support the allocation of additional vast sums for subversive activity in the sphere of public awareness. But the United States (via the USIA, the CIA, the Pentagon, and other specialized departments) already spends over $7 billion on psychological warfare. VOA alone broadcasts programs in 39 languages for over 900 hours a week, and it is far from the only U.S. center for subversive radio propaganda. Furthermore, numerous subversive organizations belonging to U.S. NATO allies act in concert with it.

It is, of course, not only the number one in the U.S. Administration who acts as a generator of psychological warfare. The other officials also strive not to fall behind him. They shift the "center of gravity" of their efforts from one target to another according to the military-political situation in the world. This activity today centers on questions linked with the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, with the attempts to discredit the antiwar movement, and with the desire to belittle the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives and especially of the vast response evoked in the world by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statements.

"Euromissiles" and Pseudoarguments From the White House

The adventurist nature of the thoughts and actions of today's U.S. leaders and their North Atlantic pact allies is particularly obvious in the plans currently being implemented for siting U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in NATO countries. In essence, a step has been taken with the aim of sharply tilting the balance of strategic forces to the West's advantage and attaining and consolidating Western military superiority. This, however, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, head of our party and state, has said, will not come to pass. We will do everything to prevent the military equilibrium from being disrupted.

In order to camouflage its exceptionally dangerous policy, Washington is continuing to resort to political demagoguery, disinformation, and outright deception of world public opinion. The U.S. Administration is constantly rehashing over and over again a few pseudoarguments regarding the questions of medium-range missiles in Europe, which is the key issue today.

The first boils down to the claim that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, as C. Weinberger has declared, "is an absolute necessity in view of the Russians' decisive superiority in this class of weapons." Yet today (and no one can deny this), there are 939 Soviet nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and 857 belonging to NATO sited there. In terms of the nuclear charges carried by these means, however, NATO is almost 50 percent ahead of us. It is clear to everyone (including the Pentagon, as it happens) that the claims of some kind of "U.S. lag" behind the Soviet Union in the nuclear missile sphere are absurd. In a recent report titled "The Other Side of the Coin," U.S. Democratic Senator Carl Levin, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, concluded on the basis of his own calculations that "the Reagan administration is lying in its claims of Soviet nuclear missile superiority."

Another of Washington's pseudoarguments concerns the claims that the widespread antimissile movement in Europe is inspired by Moscow and is dependent on it. Nothing is further from the truth than this false claim. The fact that the USSR's striving for peace and security and against the aggressive new U.S. actions objectively coincides in its orientation with the broad public movement against the nuclear threat only emphasizes the profound vitality and fateful significance of Soviet foreign policy. How is it possible to explain by "foreign intrigues" the fact that, at the end of 1983, polls showed that 76 percent of respondents in the FRG, 62 percent in Italy, and 48 percent in Britain were against the deployment of U.S. missiles? Is it not clear that, as the broad masses become aware of the role which people in Washington have in store for the NATO countries, this movement will gather strength? The scope of the antimissile movement in Europe has reached enormous dimensions despite the repressive police measures, the demagoguery of official propaganda, and the raging anticommunism.

During NATO's December session, the U.S. politicians and generals who are in command in this aggressive alliance demanded harsher measures against "the movement that is using slogans in favor of peace and security as cover." At Washington's insistence and with USIA and CIA participation, falsifications like "Medium-Range Nuclear Weapons: Questions and Answers," prepared by the Pentagon, are being distributed in the NATO countries. Films like the 4-hour U.S. movie "The Third World War" are being shown. Official documents like FRG Defense Minister Woerner's 22 November Bundestag speech are being distributed. In these propaganda artifacts, everything possible is done to discredit the wide public antiwar movement and accuse it of "dependence on Moscow" and of undermining the notorious "Atlantic solidarity."

In all this, we can see the guiding hand of Washington and the U.S. special services. It is no accident, as the Italian journal PANORAMA noted in its 21 November 1983 issue, that Reagan heeds most of all the advice from his old friend, the millionnaire W. Casey -- director of the CIA. It is not difficult to imagine what his "advice" is regarding the "neutralization" of the antimissile movement in Europe.

Finally, yet another pseudoargument by Washington's militarist propaganda consists of an attempt to shift the blame for wrecking the Geneva talks from the United States to the Soviet Union, But, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his 24 November statement, the West was warned a long time ago that the appearance of U.S. missiles in West Europe would render the talks impossible. Thus no one else but the United States and its allies, by embarking on the deployment of nuclear missile systems, deliberately torpedoed the talks, which they needed primarily as cover, camouflage, and a means of wasting time while they prepared to deploy the missiles.

At present, the millstones of the vast imperialist propaganda machine are grinding out crude lies about the Soviets wrecking an agreement. The "Brussels declaration" recently adopted by NATO at its winter session claims that the missile deployment will "force" the Soviet Union again to sit down at the negotiating table. But our position has been clearly stated on this question, too, in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement: "If the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation prevailing prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do so."

That is said with total clarity. Nonetheless, C. Weinberger, G. Shultz, P. Nitze, and other officials, striving to confuse the public, are arguing: "In the face of our firmness, the Soviets will be forced to give way." "A "Report on the Truth about the Geneva Talks" compiled by the NATO Special Consultative Group is being prepared for publication. You don't have to be a prophet to forecast its contents. Nevertheless, nothing can shake the unalterable fact that the USSR honestly covered its half of the road toward possible agreement in Geneva. But the U.S. delegation merely spent 2 years trying to disarm us and did not submit a single constructive proposal.

These are just a few of the pseudoarguments by the Washington pharisees and the real facts proving their complete untenability.

Even a brief analysis of certain aspects of the psychological warfare conducted by Washington against real socialism shows that it was distinguished by particular ferocity last year. There are no reasons to believe that it will diminish in the foreseeable future. It is, however, an indisputable fact that a society in which policy, relations, and ideological and moral concepts are based on social lies is a sick society.

All imperialism's insinuations, slanders, and class lies are powerless before the truth of history and the truth of socialism, the main ideological weapon of the Marxist-Leninists.

PEACE MOVEMENT ISOLATING 'MILITARIST CIRCLES'

PM111158 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Vikentiy Matveyev under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Voices of Alarm"]

[Text] An increasing number of influential figures can be heard in the United States criticizing the Reagan administration's course and primarily its militarist emphasis, which is causing the nation's far from unlimited resources to overload and is stepping up the already grave threat of a conflict breaking out outside of the country.

Loudest and most varied of all are demands for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops contingent from Lebanon, which is now advocated by several former U.S. leaders alarmed at the consequences for the United States of expanding its armed interference in the Near East. Increasing ferment in this area is to be observed in Congress, including among representatives of the ruling Republican Party.

The President and his entourage are counting on dealing with this opposition by various maneuvers both with respect to the numerical strength of the U.S. forces in Lebanon and with respect to their specific location. It is not ruled out that these forces -- or units of them -- may be moved to U.S. warships cruising off Lebanese shores. This, of course, would not mean that Washington's interventionist policy in the region had been curtailed by merely that it had been modified and slightly restructured.

The Reagan administration is also attempting to maneuver on a key issue of very great concern to the masses of Americans -- relations with our country. A poll of Americans commissioned by TIME magazine before the New Year showed that an unprecedented number of people are worried by Washington's confrontationist course with regard to the USSR with 93 percent of thos polled thinking that this course is "too dangerous in the nuclear age."

Assurances of the government's interest in contacts and talks with the Soviet Union can be heard from official platforms across the ocean. Attempts are being made to reassure the public. The emptiness of these assurances is not misleading many people and the voices of figures citing the speicific causes and sources of the aggravation of the world situation, including the key sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations, can be heard countering these verbal exercises.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara advocated curbing the arms race in an article published in NEWSWEEK in early December. Although some of the ideas he voiced were debatable, his recommendations such as U.S. renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons and the deployment of destabilizing weapons systems -- the MX and Pershing II missiles -- and a ban on the deployment of weapons in space, and the reaching of an agreement on the total cessation of nuclear tests must be noted.

Virtually all Democrats seeking nomination in the election campaign beginning in the United States advocate reducing the colossal military budgets, normalizing relations with the Soviet Union, and other measures aimed at reducing the threat of war. "The majority of people are profoundly perturbed by the present administration's policy. They believe that we are advancing toward war, not peace," Senator Glenn, one such politician, said at the end of last year.

U.S. observers are suggesting that the question of war and peace may be central during the election campaign. The Republican administration apparatus is seeking to prevent this. The White House's tactics in connection with the U.S. troops' invasion of Grenada showed that U.S. policymakers would like to lash the country with chauvinist, belligerent feelings, to which end tension and conflicts are being fanned in various parts of the world. You may recall that during the previous election, the present White House incumbent exploited the incident involving the Americans held as hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran to his advantage, fanning it for militarist purposes.

Now the top echelons of power in the United States are playing an increasingly risky game with fire. The deployment of the cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles which has begun in Europe is generating protests not only among broad strata of the West European public. Americans are also having to start thinking. Here, for instance, is what Lloyd Hunt, mayor of the small U.S. town of Sykesville, had to say: "I do not feel safer thanks to the cruise missile. I do not feel safer thanks to the B-1 bomber or the Pershing II missile. It is madness to continue building up arms."

Neither in West Europe nor in the United States nor indeed anywhere in the world is the antiwar movement experiencing the decline the militarist clan so wants. The fact that the demonstrations by broad public strata in defense of peace in Western countries are being accompanied by increasingly clamorous voices expressing alarm and concern at the development of events -- the voices of influential figures among the ruling class -- is a notable phenomenon. The militarist circles have enormous material resources. But their mounting political isolation is an undoubted fact.

U.S. CLAIMS OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY 'SHEER FANTASY'

LD121717 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The decay of a number of the key industries, hundred of idle enterprises, millions of unemployed -- such is the bleak reality of today's America after the inglorious three years of the present Washington administration in office. It is not accidental that according to the West German GENERAL-ANZEIGER experts consider with sufficient reason the promouncements about the United States "economic invigoration" and rosy predictions for the future as mere talk before the presidential elections of this year.

The so-called Reaganomics with its emphasis on the spiralling of the arms race has not become a remedy at all. The huge military spending made it possible to increase the war industry output by 12 per cent in 1983 and to improve the situation at enterprises connected with the war industry. The manufacture of lethal armaments has truly become a gold mine for war industry concerns. With the total growth of profits of the monopolies in 1983 by 20 per cent, the profits of the Pentagon's contractors surpassed on an average by 70 per cent the profits of enterprises manufacturing civilian products.

But the pumping on a huge scale of financial, raw material and manpower resources into the production of armaments and related products has actually plunged into decay ferrous metallurgy, a number of processing industries that at the estimate of U.S. specialists require hundreds of billions of dollars for radical modernization of production facilities. Meanwhile, Washington is concerned only about arms build up and does not provide such funds.

As a result, the United States industrial output, despite its growth, failed to reach even the level of 1979. Despite a substantial increase in the output of automobiles, building materials and a number of other goods, these industries fell short of the indexes of the late seventies. These industries operated at 78 per cent of their production facilities as compared with the 83 per cent of the pre-crisis peak. According to the estimate of the U.S. Department of Commerce, 69 per cent of industrial enterprises will not reach the pre-crisis level this year too. This is why chairman of President Reagan's board of economic advisors Martin Feldstein described the economic development in the USA as being lop-sided.

They in Washington do not like to recall one of the main features of the "Reagonomics," but the promise of the administration to balance the federal budget by 1984. Actually admitting the disgraceful failure of "Reaganomics" Washington, in order to implement a huge militaristic programme returned to the neo-Keynesian methods of deficit financing and set grim "records" in this. It is precisely as a result of squandering funds on a horrible scale for arms stockpile that the Reagan administration in mere three years increase four-fold the budgetary deficits, from approximately 50 billion dollars in 1981 to nearly 200 billion dollars in the 1983 financial year. And the state debt rose from 953 billion dollars to 1.5 trillion dollars.

It is now seriously pondered in the political and business circles of the USA on the question if the Reagan administration's pursuit of illusory military superiority has not led to the budgetary deficits getting out of the control with the unpredictable consequences. For while the budgetary deficit remains large there can hardly be large-scale renewal of fixed assets. Because of this the United States is losing the ground in world trade. Huge deficits of the budget lead to the expensiveness of credit, curtail the possibilities of investments in new production, heighten the inflationary pressure, the overall instability in the monetary sphere.

For this reason many economists predict the slowing down of the rates of economic development of the United States this year and do not preclude a new recession in subsequent years.

The Reagan administration is trying to patch up the gaps in the U.S. economy and in the budgetary deficits through the influx of capital from other countries, above all Western Europe, by means of artificially increasing the bank rates in the USA and the dollar rate. But at the same time it aggravates the foreign trade difficulties of the country, weakens its positions in world export which have shaken as it is.

To present all this as "invigoration of the economic activity" is sheer fantasy. After three years of the present Washington administration in power the United States continues facing serious economic problems, large-scale chronic unemployment, poverty of the millions, the weakening of the United States positions in the world markets, the getting of the industrial basis obsolete.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO GAS PIPELINE 'SOUR GRAPES'

LD071411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] The Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that representatives of the Reagan administration say that they feel less disquieted about the Soviet gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe than previously. This report is commented on by Viktor Levin:

The position in which the Washington administration finds itself recalls the well-known fable about the fox and the grapes. Remember, the fox very much wanted to get its teeth into a bunch of grapes but just could not jump high enough off the ground. It jumped up, tried to climb along the vines but all in vain. And then the fox, to console itself, came to the conclusion that the grapes, it said, were sour.

This is just how the U.S. Administration is behaving. To what lengths did Washington not go in its attempts to thwart the construction of the gas pipeline? It did not permit its firms to supply equipment and demanded the same from foreign ones. It thundered, used blackmail, pressure, the policy of arm-twisting.

But the Siberia-West Europe pipeline was even built ahead of schedule. And from the first days of the new year France, for example, began to receive Soviet gas. The attempts by Washington to hinder the construction of the gas pipeline failed utterly. But it was unsuccessful not just with the gas pipeline. Washington had several aims at the same time It was striving to undermine normal mutually advantageous trade between capitalist countries and socialist states, to cause its competitor partners harm in order to strengthen its own position on the world market.

It was to this latter aim, to trip up the West European countries, that Washington attributed particular importance because the trade war was becoming increasingly acute and any damage to its competitors would turn to the advantage of the United States. And now when Washington is trying to put a good face on a bad position, realistically thinking observers such as THE NEW YORK TIMES admit that the clashes over the gas pipeline left deep wounds in transatlantic relations and showed that the United States is unable to alter the conviction of West Europe that trade with the East is of mutual advantage and promotes the development of detente and that discriminatory economic measures are ineffective.

In short, Washington received a very indicative lesson. But the question is: Will the present U. S. Administration benefit from it?

Judging by its actions, it must be concluded that it will not. But in this case only the United States will suffer. It will on several more occasions have to try to convince itself that the grapes are sour when they are beyond its reach.

JOHN GLENN'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

PM111208 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[Yu. Abramov article under the rubric "Marathon Around the White House": "From Space Into Political Orbit"]

[Text] ...Five...four...three...two...one...lift-off! This was how John Glenn's flight to the heights of his career began, with the launch of the Mercury-Atlas 6 spacecraft. Indeed, it is possible to state without exaggeration that Glenn's path to the forefront of American politics began in the orbital compartment of the spacecraft that took the first American into orbit around the earth. This was in February 1962. Since then the aura of a national hero has surrounded all the undertakings of the former astronaut, later a successful businessman, and now a senator and an aspiring candidate for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination.

The laurels of a national hero are probably the only quality, but an incontestable quality at that, which gives Glenn an advantage over the other candidates. For in America fame, too, is capital which can be profitably invested in business or in politics. It was precisely fame that made J. Glenn president of the big Ohio company of Royal Crown International and a member of the board of directors of the Questor Corporation. It was fame that contributed to his advancement in the political field as Democratic senator for the State of Ohio.

He has a considerable advantage, particularly if you take account of the ordinary voters' growing mistrust of professional politicians and of the political activities generally of the two leading American bourgeois parties. Under such conditions undisguised ties with the world of business or politics could be not only unhelpful but even harmful. This was why party functionaries began talking seriously of J. Glenn's candidacy after the 1980 presidential election.

There gradually appeared in the future candidate's entourage experienced strategists who set themselves the goal of helping the novice senator, who had little experience of the peculiarities of the U.S. political kitchen, to create an advantageous image in the voters' minds. They are not only elaborating the contender's election strategy but also giving him specific advice on how to behave in front of the voters and how to evaluate particular political events. Glenn's publicity men are seeking to present him as a politican who occupies a place in the political spectrum somewhat to the right of former U.S. Vice President W. Mondale. The latter is now Glenn's chief rival in the struggle to be nominated the Democratic Party's presidential candidate.

For the time being the election campaign amounts chiefly to the gathering of funds. The reason is simple -- without money there is no television or other publicity, and without television it is practically impossible to compete in the 23 states where the primaries and the party conventions will begin in few months' time. Therefore the aspirants are continuing to make a big effort to achieve victories in the preliminary votes in various states, which impose no commitment. In this way they are endeavoring to demonstrate their chances of winning to potential donors of funds. Not that Glenn has any particular worries about the financial aspect of the matter. Thanks to his conservative views, he is experiencing no lack of funds to conduct his election campaign.

Glenn is gambling on the business world and also on those Republican Party supporters who are tired of R. Reagan's cheery flippancy. Glenn's candidacy also impresses many white southerners, who are known for their racist proclivities. Glenn is counting on a "spurt" in the south. Particularly if Mondale, his chief rival, stumbles in the states lying below the Mason-Dixon Line. This was why the organizers of the Ohio senator's election campaign welcomed the news of the decision of the black American Jesse Jackson to put forward his candidacy in the upcoming elections. People in the Glenn camp clearly reckon that Jackson will take the votes of black voters away from Mondale, and then Glenn will be able to secure a majority in the south of the country.

For the time being Glenn is endeavoring not to make too-definite statements. His election speeches are distinguished by obscurity and an abundance of patriotic phrases. They are designed to revive voters' memories of the happy times when Americans were "proudly seated in the saddle," while the Russians "regularly got their deserts." Glenn's campaign is also distinguished by the scale of the publicity. "The chief funds will be used on advertisements in the mass media," G. Schneiders, Glenn's press secretary, declared.

Despite the obscurity of Glenn's statements, he advocates strengthening U.S. "defense," a "firm" foreign policy, and granting privileges to big business. While coming out in support of a freeze on arsenals of nuclear arms, since this would be an expression of "the ardent desire of all Americans to end the nuclear arms race," Glenn nonetheless emphasized in the National Press Club in Washington in October 1983 that "a freeze must not prevent the modernization of any part of or all the Armed Forces." The former astronaut also includes the production of the B-1 bomber in the concept of a "freeze."

It is noteworthy that all the Democratic Party contenders, including Glenn, oppose -- at least verbally -- Reagan's policy of producing and deploying MX missiles, as well as supporting the idea of a mutual and verifiable freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. However, is this not part of the contenders' generally accepted tactic for gathering the votes of as many voters as possible? It should be remembered that in the past Glenn came out against ratifying the SALT II treaty in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is a member (now that the agreement has been derailed, he advocates ratifying it), and that he also supported the decision to produce nerve gas.

But in the main Glenn voices his disagreement with the Reagan administration's policy only as regards environmental protection, in the clear hope of winning over the members of this mass movement. Accusations against the administration for its "totally wrong economic policy" also frequently find their way into his statements. However, none other than Glenn voted for the reduction in taxes proposed by Reagan.

In short, little at the present stage of the election struggle distinguishes Glenn from the present head of the White House. Perhaps this is the very reason why Senator P. Laxalt and political consultant L. Nofziger, Reagan's chief advisers in organizing the election campaign, unanimously consider Glenn the President's most dangerous rival.

For the purpose of enhancing the contender's popularity Glenn's entourage recently resorted to a pure Hollywood method -- it put onto the country's screens a movie about the Americans' first steps in the sphere of the conquest of space whose hero is Glenn...

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE REPORT VIEWED

LD110824 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] A report has just been published in Washington by Democratic congressmen together with the National Committee of the Democratic Party. Comments by Sergey Losev; here is what he writes:

This report, which contains the basis of the Democratic election policy, clearly shows that whether Ronald Reagan likes it or not foreign policy will play a substantial role in the battle for the White House. The report says that the United States faces three main dangers -- the growing deficit, escalation of the nuclear arms race and the decline in the competitive power of American goods and equipment. According to the report the Reagan administration is clearly indifferent to these problems and is not capable of developing bold and imaginative alternatives.

It is common knowledge that the administration is concentrating on achieving the impossible -- military superiority over the Soviet Union at any cost. In this context the report says that the Reagan administration's reliance on military force and its refusal to use diplomatic means to settle international problems have further undermined the already shrinking prestige of the United States around the world. The current administration views the world through a distorted mirror. It requires a simplistic approach to international problems to see all crises exclusively from the point of view of hostility and confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States. The report goes on to say that as a result of this distorted interpretation of world developments, the Reagan administration has greatly complicated relations with the Soviet Union and has not been able to improve contacts with friendly countries or developing nations.

As for the developing countries, the report does not say much more. Essentially the current U.S. Administration has reverted to the Dulles doctrine, which asserts that the Nonaligned Movement is immoral. What is more, the Reagan administration, in relation to a number of developing countries, especially small ones, has elevated armed intervention, international policy and terror to U.S. state policy. It wants to dictate to other people the way they should live and run their affairs. The leaders of the Democrats warn that Reagan's big stick policy is contrary to the national interests of the United States. The Democrats are most critical of the administration's approach to the problems of peace and international security. They point out that the administration appears not to be interested in arms control. But arms control is in the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union and helps prevent nuclear war.

In Geneva for 2 years the American delegation played at negotiating, but actually from the very outset the aim was to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe no matter what. When the United States began installing the missiles in West Germany, Britain, and Italy it torpedoed the talks, making them useless.

In a recent interview, one of the Democratic hopefuls for the Presidency, Walter Mondale, spoke in detail about the plans of the Democratic Party. Mondale said that if he was elected President of the United States he would hold talks with the Soviet Union on freezing nuclear arsenals, preserve the treaty on limiting antimissile defenses, submit for Senate ratification the SALT II agreement and resume talks on a general and complete ban of nuclear tasks.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG ON 'OFFICIAL VISIT' TO U.S.

Meets With President Reagan

PM131043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chinese-American Talks"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Jan -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who is here on an official visit, met with President R. Reagan and Secretary of State G. Shultz. Questions of bilateral relations and problems of the international situation were discussed.

According to a spokesman for the U.S. Administration "progress was noted" at the talks along the path to concluding a series of agreements -- including agreements in the nuclear sphere -- intended to help step up the participation of American business in the implementation of "economic reforms" in the PRC and expand American capital investments in the Chinese economy. "The United States," Reagan stated, "is now China's third most important trading partner. American capital investments in China exceed any other country's capital investments." [A TASS report on the talks, carried on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in the 13 January First Edition, ends the above paragraph after "...in the PRC." (omitting the balance).]

The Chinese premier, speaking at a White House dinner, expressed the hope that his current visit to the United States and Reagan's forthcoming visit to the PRC will help ensure the "stable development" of Chinese-American relations, "whose expansion is still far from the level which should be achieved." Zhao Ziyang went on to say in recent years there have been "alternate ups and downs" in these relations and that "difficulties and obstacles exist" to this day, including the problem of Taiwan. He made the further development of relations conditional on the sides' strict observance of the principles reaffirmed earlier in a joint communique.

American reports indicate that U.S. and Chinese relations with other countries were discussed at the talks, including "Kampuchean and Korean regional problems." It is apparent from these reports that R. Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz tried to misrepresent Soviet policy in the Far East, resorting to threadbare assertions about "Soviet military superiority," the "Soviet threat," and so forth.

Judging from press reports, Reagan's calls for "mutual strategic plans and commitments" met with no reaction from Zhao Ziyang, although the latter said that the significance of Chinese-American relations "is not confined to the usual bilateral relations; the PRC regards them as a factor influencing the situation throughout the world."

It was officially announced in Washington that as a result of the talks, two agreements will be signed on industrial and scientific and technical cooperation. [The TASS account in the 13 January PRAVDA omits this paragraph.]

According to assessments of political observers the Reagan administration, accelerating the attainment of agreements between the two countries, is trying to activate American-Chinese economic and political ties and stimulate trends in PRC foreign and domestic policy that are advantageous to the West.

Holds News Conference

LD121746 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 12 TASS -- The visit to the USA by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, is going on. He has held talks with U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger and with the leaders and members of the U.S. Congress.

In an interview with the U.S. CNN television network Zhao Ziyang was asked a number of questions concerning U.S.-Chinese relations, the home and foreign policy of China as well as a number of other international problems. Answering the questions he said that China and the USA adhere to identical views with regard to Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Vietnam. According to Zhao Ziyang, China is critical of U.S. policy in certain fields, particularly with regard to "Third World" countries, the policy which he said should be in respect for their national rights.

In answer to a question concerning China's attitude to the U.S. policy in Central America and in the Middle East, the premier of the State Council of the PRC said that China and the USA have political differences over the situation in the Middle East and in Central America. He said his opinion is that there is no need to touch upon that in detail. China disagrees with the invasion of Grenada and, of course, comes out in favor of U.S. troops' withdrawal from that island. He said China hopes that the people of that country will make efforts to independently solve their problems with the lack of any interference from outside.

Touching upon his meeting with congress leaders, the premier of the State Council of the PRC pointed out that he did not discuss with them in detail the question of a ban on export to communist countries. The premier emphasised that according to U.S. foreign-aid laws, China is still viewed upon as a hostile state, and that he drew Congress's attention to that.

Zhao Ziyang was asked the following question. China's recent statement, as it appears, points out that China is not interested in strategic partnership with the USA against the Soviet Union. Many Americans therefore ask the question where does China stand precisely in its relations with the USA and the USSR?

In reply Zhao Ziyang said that China and the USA have identical or similar views on certain international problems. At the same time the two countries have differences over other problems. Under such circumstances the establishment of an all-embracing strategic partnership is impossible. As China has repeatedly stated, Chinese policy is not a policy of equal remoteness.

Setting out in another speech the PRC's stand on the questions of Taiwan, the premier of the State Council of the PRC emphasised in particular that China regards Taiwan as an integral part of China's territory and is ready for Taiwan's becoming a special administrative region of China after the country's reunification.

CHINA REJECTS VIETNAM'S CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

OW130129 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] China has rejected Vietnam's proposal that all military actions be suspended along the two countries' border areas during the Spring Festival. In a note presented to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on 5 January, the Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Ministry pointed out that Vietnam's proposal was meant to ease the tension along the border areas.

PRC REPORTEDLY GAVE PAKISTAN A-BOMB TECHNOLOGY

PM121557 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Indian Press Report"]

[Text] Delhi, 11 Jan -- THE TIMES OF INDIA and a number of other newspapers have published a PTI report from Washington headlined "China Has Given Means of Making Atomic Bomb to Pakistan." It reports a press article by Leonard Spector, former chief adviser to the Senate Subcommittee on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, stating that in 1982 China gave Pakistan all the documentation and technology needed to manufacture an atomic weapon.

BRIEFS

KIRGHIZ CHINA EXPERTS -- A constituent assembly of representatives of Kirghiz SSR scientific research institutes and organizations involved in studying Chinese history, economics and culture met on 5 December in Frunze. A Kirghiz branch of the All-Union Association of China Experts was formed at the assembly and a branch bureau was chosen. [Text] [Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 Dec 83 p 1]

KAZAKH CHINA EXPERTS -- A Kazakh branch of the Association of Soviet China Experts (ASK) was founded at a constituent assembly attended by representatives of republic scientific research establishments, schools and cultural establishments and organizations involved in studying Chinese history, economics and culture. The branch will promote scholarly and informational activities in China studies, strengthen organizational ties among Chinese specialists, and coordinate the activities of scientific establishments pursing Chinese historical, economic and cultural matters and -- within the framework of ASK -- facilitate improved friendship and mutual understsnding between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The republic ASK chose a bureau. Kazakh AN SSR corresponding member R.B. Suleymenov was chosen chairman. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 83 p 3]

TAJIK CHINA EXPERTS -- The Tajik Academy of Sciences presidium held a meeting of representatives of Tajik research institutes, VUZes, and organizations involved in research and information on Chinese history, economics and culture. USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member and Tajik Academy of Sciences president M.S. Asimov gave the opening remarks at the meeting. He mentioned the longstanding political, economic and cultural ties between our country and China and emphasized the need to create a Tajik branch of th All-Union Association of China Experts which could unite the efforts of scholars with a view to expanding the study of all aspects of life in China as well as of its peoples and cultural history, literature and art. The secretary of the All-Union Association of China Experts and candidate of historical sciences A.V. Savin spoke before the China specialists. He spoke about the organizational structure of the All-Union Association founded in June 1983 and the regulations. He also emphasized that Tajik China scholars have every possibility of extending contemporary research on Chinese domestic and foreign policies as well as economic, historical and social thought and culture. A measure to establish a Tajik branch of the All-Union Association of China Experts was ratified at the meeting and a branch bureau was chosen. The bureau held its first session the same day. Tajik AN SSR corresponding member and Tajik AN SSR History Institute Director Professor B.I. Iskandarov was chosen chairman of the republic branch. [Text] [Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Dec 83 p 3]

DPRK CHARGES U.S. BEHIND 'TENSE' KOREA SITUATION

PM131136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For the Korean Peninsula's Security"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan -- The United States bears the main responsibility for the tense situation in the Korean peninsula. This was stressed at a session of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Council of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

In recent years, it was noted at the session, the U.S. intention of perpetuating the military occupation of South Korea has been revealed increasingly openly. The United States intends to appropriate South Korea permanently as its colony and military base. The United States has declared East Asia, including South Korea, a "region of vital importance to its interests." It states that "South Korea's security is directly associated with U.S. security." The United States is building up its Armed Forces in the south of the Korean peninsula and in adjacent regions. Hostile actions against the DPRK are also being sharply extended and stepped up, and have now entered an extremely dangerous stage. The "Team Spirit" military maneuvers held annually are clearly provocative in nature.

South Korea, it was noted at the session, has become an American nuclear war arsenal.

In this situation, it was stressed at the session, the only way to ensure security on the Korean peninsula is to implement the proposals put forward by the DPRK for a peaceful settlement of existing problems at trilateral talks with the participation of the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea. The key question at the talks must be the conclusion of a peace agreement and the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN DEPLORES JAPAN-U.S. EXERCISES

PM131057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To the Pentagon's Chariot"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jan -- The plans announced in Tokyo to extend this year's program of joint U.S.-Japanese military exercises testify to the Nakasone government's intention to hitch Japan still more tightly to the dangerous U.S. strategy in the Far East, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN writes. Further intensification of military cooperation between the two countries, the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee organ points out, presents a serious threat to peace and security in Asia.

Each year U.S.-Japanese military exercises are growing in scale and are becoming more offensive in nature. Moreover, the Japanese Government plans to extend the sphere for the utilization of its "Self Defense Forces" to South Korea.

Tokyo's attempts to clear the way for using its Armed Forces beyond its country's borders testify once again to the danger of a revival of Japanese militarism.

JAPAN 'NUCLEAR FOOTHOLD' FORMATION 'ANTI-SOVIET'

OW130423 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Commentary by Radio Moscow military observer and doctor of history Aleksandr Serbin: "Japanese Territory Incorporated Into U.S. Nuclear Plans"]

[Text] U.S. Government leaders and subsequently the ruling circles of Japan have asserted that there are no such plans. [sentence as heard] Numerous facts, however, contradict their assertion. According to data provided by (Arkin), noted American military expert and director of the research project of nuclear armament department under the Institute of Political Science, the General Staff Office of the U.S. Forces has worked out a detailed plan for using nuclear weapons from the Japanese territory. He stated that all American military installations in Japan are, in fact, preparing for both local and global confrontations that may involve the use of mass-destructive weapons. The American bases that play a vital role in the American nuclear plans for Asia and the Pacific include Yokota, Kadena and (Iosami) bases, where communications centers capable of transmitting orders to strategic bombers and nuclear-powered submarines are located.

Both in Japan and in the United States, irrefutable facts about the introduction of American nuclear weapons into Japan have been disclosed on several occasions. When this is taken into account, there is little credibility to statements by Japanese state affairs activists who talked as if the three nonnuclear principles had been strictly observed. Mr Reischauer, former American ambassador to Japan, said in an interview with MAINICH SHIMBUN that the Japanese Government made a secret agreement in 1960 on port calls to Japan by U.S. vessels with nuclear weapons on board and on the landing at Japanese airfields of American planes carrying nuclear bombs. U.S. Rear Admiral Laroque also said in the same paper that American warships carrying nuclear weapons had entered Japanese territorial waters. Moreover, former U.S. President Carter said that while he was still in power, Japanese leaders knew where American nuclear weapons were stored in Japan.

Japan's military friends at the U.S. Navy Department dealt a new and very serious blow to the attitude taken by the Japanese ruling forces. According to "American Naval Fighting Ships," an official publication of the U.S. Navy Department, American submarines equipped with nuclear weapons called at Yokosuka port at least 4 times between 1959 and 1964. It would be difficult to deny this information because it was provided by U.S. Government sources. Prime Minister Nakasone even tried to deny it and, failing to find out any other proof, he merely stated that such information can hardly be trusted.

On the other hand, (Kato), director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Security Department, repeated the government's outdated statement and said there has been no change in the view held by the Japanese Government: Because the U.S. side had not asked for prior consultation, no nuclear weapons could have been brought into Japan. Nevertheless, can this statement possibly be taken as serious proof? It seems the Japanese Government is at a loss on how to deal with this new disclosure by its ally.

According to KYODO NEWS AGENCY, American nuclear-powered submarines called at Yokosuka port 23 times -- an all-time high -- in 1983. It is hard to believe that these submarines were not equipped with nuclear weapons. In a telephone interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN, former American ambassador to Japan Reishauer said that it was his understanding that American warships could not have unloaded nuclear weapons or placed them somewhere else before calling at Japanese ports and that the report on the port calls by submarines loaded with nuclear weapons was probably true.

Thus, contrary to assertions by Japanese Government leaders, American nuclear weapons are in Japan and its territorial waters. The vessels in the U.S. Pacific Fleet alone possess 1,500 units of small and medium-size nuclear warheads. The U.S. Marine Corps and Air Force are also equipped with hundreds of nuclear warheads.

A considerable number of military installations in Japan used by U.S. forces are equipped with nuclear weapons. In principle the United States is allowed to use all army, naval and air force bases, ports, and military airfields in Japan. For example, the U.S. Navy General Staff Office and the command of the U.S. 7th Fleet are located at Yokosuka base. Among the vessels deployed to the 7th Fleet are the "Carl Vinson" a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier equipped with nuclear weapons, and the "New Jersey", the capital ship equipped with missiles. And it has been reported several times that nuclear weapons are at Yokota, Misawa, Iwakuni, Kadena and Naha bases. Still unsatisfied, the United States plans to deploy medium-range missiles to Japan.

The Soviet Far East and a considerable portion of Siberia are within the range of the American nuclear weapons deployed in Japan and its territorial waters. These nuclear weapons are aimed at destroying hundreds of Soviet cities, harbors, and industrial installations. In this connection, the point at issue is the plan, obviously aggressive, of using Japanese territory for a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union.

Japanese Government sources attempt to denounce the Soviet Union by saying that Japan's security is threatened by the Soviet Union with its nuclear weapons. As is known to all, however, the Soviet Union has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; the United States has failed to follow this example. Moreover, the Soviet Union proposed to Japan that it would guarantee never to use nuclear weapons against Japan if Japan would confirm its three nonnuclear principles. However, while continuing to assert the existence of the three nonnuclear principles, the Japanese Government has refused to accept the Soviet proposal.

Even this assertion, which has been disproved by numerous facts, does not seem to conform to the U.S. plans of using Japanese territory as its nuclear foothold. Otherwise, there is no reason for the official publication of the U.S. Navy Department to disclose this information which may eventually expose the double-dealing diplomacy pursued by the Japanese ruling circles.

TOKYO PAPER SAYS USSR NAVAL INFANTRY 'BEEFED UP'

BK111544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1425 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 11 (AFP) -- The Soviet military has beefed up its naval infantry, the equivalent of the U.S. Marine Corps, in the Far East with modern armaments, a Tokyo newspaper reported today.

The Vladivostok-based Soviet naval infantry division now has some 9,000 troops in three regiments, and increase of some 1,500 men from a year earlier, the newspaper SANKEI quoted international military sources as saying. The division has upgraded its tactical power by replacing armored vehicles with the latest infantry combat vehicles and its 122-mm howitzers with 122-mm self-propelled cannons, the paper added.

It further indicated that the Soviet naval infantry division had also acquired new surface-to-air SAM-8 missiles.

U.S. NUCLEAR 'ENCOURAGEMENT' OF PAKISTAN SCORED

LD122047 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 12 Jan 84

[(Aleksandr Malik) commentary]

[Text] Addressing shortly before the New Year one of the subcommittees of the U.S. Congress, a spokesman for the Reagan administration confirmed that Pakistan's nuclear program has as its purpose the development of a nuclear bomb. Though governments of Western countries on many occasions expressed their negative attitude to Pakistan's nuclear program, these countries should be held responsible in the long run for giving Pakistan access to what is known as the nuclear club. The Indian defense minister, Venkataraman, claims that Pakistan continues receiving from West Germany, Canada, Holland and other Western countries scientific and technical equipment that can be used in enriching uranium for military purposes. As was stated during the debates in the Indian parliament, the United States had played and continues to play a major role in stimulating Islamabad's nuclear ambitions.

As military and economic contacts between Pakistan and the United States grew stronger, Washington dropped one objection after another that could prevent Pakistan from getting hold of nuclear technology and equipment. The former assistant state secretary for the affairs of the Middle East and South Asia, Christopher Van Hollen, explains such an evolution by saying that the interests of nonproliferation of nuclear arms were sacrificed to American strategic interests. In short, present-day American strategists, who seek to make Pakistan an observer of an American order and interests in Southwest Asia, abiding by their will, deliberately close their eyes to the consequences that a further proliferation of nuclear arms in Asia may have. This is an approximate line of their reasoning taken from a report of the Rand Corporation. If Pakistan is given sufficient military and economic aid, it will be ready to support the rebels in Afghanistan and protect Western interests in Southwest Asia. The same report underlines that Pakistan becomes increasingly important to the United States, particularly within the framework of a new Asian strategy worked out by members of the Reagan administration.

This is first of all because Pakistan is a suitable place for air and naval bases necessary for operations of American troops in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area. Secondly, because Pakistan allows the use of its territory for various American technical intelligence installations which the United States had to pull out from Iran. Thirdly, because Pakistan suits best the role of a transit base for American rapid deployment troops, which can be quickly dispatched from Diego Garcia Island via Pakistan to any part of Southwest or South Asia. The French weekly ATLANTIQUE believes that all these considerations taken together explain Washington's unwillingness to take practical steps that would prevent Pakistan from fulfilling its nuclear program.

There is one more motive that the United States is guided by when it encourages Pakistan to go ahead with the development of nuclear arms. Washington wants to take advantage of its special relations with Islamabad to assume control over the entire Pakistani nuclear program. In an interview with the British SUNDAY TIMES, the American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger underlined that nuclear arms would be in the hands of a friendly government. Hence Washington's condescending attitude to Pakistan's nuclear program.

There is probably no need to say that all this is fraught with dangerous consequences for peace and security of the Asians.

It should be remembered that Pakistan is the only country in the region which has not only preserved its allied ties with the United States in the form of the 1959 agreement on cooperation, but has also agreed to reinforce those ties in the military field above all. As the FOREIGN POLICY magazine points out, the encouragement by the United States of Pakistan's nuclear ambitions enhances the danger that American military operations in South Asia may develop into a nuclear conflict.

USSR REPORTEDLY STOPS PURCHASES FROM BANGLADESH

BK120604 Hong Kong AFP in English 0554 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 12 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union, Bangladesh's major partner in barter trade with socialist countries, has stopped buying jute and other commodities from this country following the recent expulsion of 13 Soviet diplomats and officials from Dhaka, the DAINIK DESH newspaper reported today.

An official Bangladesh delegation to Moscow, scheduled to leave Saturday for talks on renewing the existing barter protocol between the two countries, has also been postponed as the "necessary confirmation" from Soviet authorities was not forthcoming, the newspaper said.

Officials in Dhaka declined to comment on the press reports.

HENG SAMRIN NOTES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

PM131052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: Vivid Demonstration of Friendship?]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jan -- The successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in the rebirth of their motherland are inseparable from the timely, fraternal aid provided by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, declared at a meeting of leaders of the KPRP and the PRK Government with the USSR, SRV, and LPDR delegations that participated in the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the rout of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and the proclamation of the PRK.

As the report on the meeting disseminated by the Kampuchean News Agency SPK notes, Heng Samrin noted that the attendance of Soviet, Vietnamese, and Lao delegations at the festivities is a vivid demonstration of the friendship, combat solidarity, and fraternal cooperation between the countries of Indochina and the Soviet Union.

REPORTS ON LPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM131221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Examined"]

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Jan -- The Fifth Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Plenum, which was held here, discussed the results of Laos' socioeconomic development in the period that has elapsed. The tasks of the country's national economy in 1984 were examined.

The Lao people, implementing the Third LPRP Congress decisions, have secured great successes in fulfilling two strategic tasks -- the building of the foundations of socialism and the reliable defense of the motherland, an information report published here says. The plenum stressed the need to further improve the management of national economy and ensure more efficient use of international assistance and cooperation. Special attention was devoted to discussing questions of further developing and extending the system of national education and health care.

The plenum participants expressed complete support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and its principled stand and goodwill in international affairs, and noted the importance of the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 24 November last year. The Soviet state's tireless peace-loving activity makes a weighty contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace and international security and to averting nuclear catastrophe.

Deep satisfaction was expressed at the plenum at the further development and strengthening of combat solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and other fraternal countries. This all-around, effective assistance and support is an important factor in the Lao people's successes in the cause of socialist building.

The plenum participants resolutely condemned the American Administration's militarist policy and military hysteria, which constitute a threat to peace and security on the planet, as well as the subversive actions of imperialism and hegemonism against the fraternal countries of Indochina.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

VIETNAM-PRC FRIENDSHIP RALLY HAILS TIES

PM131144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Confident Step; Heng Samrin Speech"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jan -- Kampuchea's rebirth and steady movement along the path of progress is indissolubly linked with the leading role of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] -- the vanguard of Kampuchean society -- and the all-round aid from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other socialist community countries, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, declared. Speaking at a Kampuchean-Vietnamese friendship rally held here, he noted that although reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism are attempting to impose their will on the Kampuchean people, slandering Vietnam, which is carrying out an international mission, and inspiring and arming the Pol Pot criminals, the revolutionary process in Kampuchea is irreversible. The guarantee of that is the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Laotian peoples' fraternal friendship and solidarity forged in the struggle against common enemies.

Today the Kampuchean people are confidently striding along the path outlined by the fourth KPRP Congress, restoring their economy and culture, and building a new life in their land. Party building is actively under way, and new production relations are taking shape. We attach special importance, Heng Samrin stressed, to the development of cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, and the socialist community countries.

Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State, who spoke at the rally, highly assessed the successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in restoring their national economy and defending the gains of the revolution. The Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples are waging a joint battle against the forces of reaction, which are striving to reverse the development of the countries of Indochina and to smash the combat alliance of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Our peoples are standing firm in defense of revolutionary gains and dealing a crushing rebuff to enemy intrigues. The Vientiane meeting of the top leaders of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea was of great importance of strengthening the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the states of Indochina. It defined the main trends of cooperation between the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK, and put forward a number of important peace initiatives, Truong Chinh stressed.

YAZKULIYEV DELEGATION LEAVES PHNOM PENH FOR HOME

LD092159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2032 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Announcer-read report from Novosti newscast]

[Text] A Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Phnom Penh today. It had been taking part in the festivities marking the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the republic's State Council and other party and state leaders.

GDR LEADER'S NEW YEAR SPEECH CITES STOCKHOLM

LD122003 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, January 12, TASS -- Fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is and will be a reliable guarantee of ensuring the GDR's security, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR's State Council, stated today at a traditional New Year's meeting with the heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR.

The states of the socialist community have put forward a large number of peaceful, constructive and real proposals aimed at ensuring peace and disarmament. These initiatives have been supplemented by the recent proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the NATO countries on the question of freeing Europe from chemical weapons.

Restoration of the previous state of affairs which existed prior to the start of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would give an opportunity to resume talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The way for talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms would be open at the same time.

The GDR attaches special importance to the proposal on concluding a treaty between the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the member-states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, the leader of the GDR emphasized. The conclusion of such a treaty would make a tangible contribution to the improvement of the international climate.

At a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe, which opens in Stockholm in several days' time, the GDR will make every effort to strengthen trust and to lessen the danger of military confrontation in the European Continent, he pointed out. The ensurance of the principle of parity and equal security is the only basis for achieving positive results in Stockholm. Further spiralling up of the arms race not only raises the danger of outbreak of war but threatens everything that was achieved in the seventies in the field of peaceful and equal cooperation between the states of the two systems, particularly in Europe. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence and good-neighborly cooperation between states with different social systems, irrespective of their size and geographical position, Erich Honeker said in conclusion.

SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS

PM121204 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] A session of the board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society devoted to the 38th anniversary of the People's Republic of Albania was held in Moscow on 11 January.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES UNITY, IDEOLOGICAL ROLE

PM131220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The LCY's Tasks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan -- As TANJUG reports, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed at its session questions connected with strengthening the LCY's leading ideological and political role in society and on consolidating the unity of its ranks.

It was noted at the session that the complexity of the situation in the country and the need to fulfill the tasks of socialist development require LCY unity of action, the improvement of the standard of organizational work, and the wide mobilization of the working people's masses.

The Central Committee Presidium stressed that the LCY should more resolutely combat shortcomings in its work, including manifestations of opportunism, inconsistency, and inefficiency, as well as the ideological currents turned against socialist self-management that have spread to a number of party organizations.

Acting on the basis of the 12th LCY Congress decisions and the provisions of the "long-term program for economic stabilization," the session noted, the LCY must approach the fullfillment of the tasks set consistently and with the utmost responsibility.

SOVIET GAS DELIVERIES TO EUROPE HIGHLIGHTED

More Gas for W. Europe in 1984

LD122216 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 12 Jan 84

[From the ECOTASS transmission]

[Text] The Soviet foreign trade association Soyuzgasexport in 1984 will begin supplying a number of West European countries with additional amounts of natural gas under the package of contracts known as the "gas-for-pipes" deal. The start of the export of extra quantities of Soviet gas has been preceded by the successful completion of the more-than-4,450-kilometre gas main from Urengoy to Uzhgorod.

The trial supplies of gas to France began on January 1, 1984. Starting from April, the French company "Gaz de France" will be receiving gas in the volume envisaged by the contract which was signed with Soyuzgasexport on October 28, 1983. By the end of 1984 France will receive an additional 1,000 million cubic metres of gas. Simultaneously the Soviet Union will continue pumping gas to France under the agreement which was signed between Soyuzgasexport and "Gaz de France" in the mid-1970s and which provides for the annual export of 4,000 million cubic metres of Soviet Gas to France.

Additional gas supplies from western Siberia will begin flowing to Austria on July 1, 1984. The Austrian firm "OMV" has been the first West European customer to receive Soviet natural gas after signing a corresponding contract with Soyuzgasexport in 1968. The partners signed the agreement on the additional gas supplies as part of the "gas-for-pipes" deal in 1982.

Additional gas supplies to West Germany will begin on October 1, 1984. The West German concern "Ruhrgas" is the biggest importer of Soviet natural gas. It has been receiving Soviet gas for ten years.

Soviet gas exports to West Berlin are to begin on October 1, 1985. From 1989 Soviet gas will also be piped to Switzerland.

USSR Minister on Gas to France

LD131002 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 13 TASS -- Soviet gas deliveries to Europe from Siberia by the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, that began on January 2 this year, are going on in an ever growing volume. Other foreign clients started receiving Urengoy gas still earlier -- in December 1983. This is said in a letter to deputy minister of the gas industry of the USSR, Stepan Derezhov, to president of the "Gas de France" firm, Pierre Albis. The letter expresses perplexity over a report, denying the beginning of Siberian gas deliveries to France, which was printed in the newspaper LIBERATION with reference to an anonymous official of the "Gas de France" firm.

In the letter it is said that if in the first days gas deliveries to France were 2.3 million cubic metres per day, the quantity of gas, being supplied every day, doubled as of January 8.

"We believe that the above-mentioned report in the French press distorts the facts and hope that you will put things right in this question", stresses the letter, addressed to the president of the French firm.

The assertions of some Western press organs that allegedly Soviet gas being received in France "is not of Siberian but of some other origin," have been qualified at the Soviet ministry as absurd. Gas recipients know well that it comes from Urengoy. It was reported to a TASS correspondent that a change in the composition of Soviet gas, testifying to its Siberian origin, has already been noted at the Baumgarten intermediate measuring station in Austria.

Pipeline to Greece Studied

LD111503 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] At the request of the Greek Government, Soviet experts have started studying the possibilities of constructing a gas pipeline for the export of Soviet gas to that country. It is expected that a branch pipeline will be built through the territory of Romania and Bulgaria off the Siberian-West Europe gas pipeline.

BALKAN MEETING ON NUCLEAR STANCE SET 16 JAN

LD111057 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Athens January 11 TASS -- Greece resolutely opposes nuclear weapons, the representative of the Greek Government Dhimitrios Maroudhas stated here Tuesday. He set forth the stand of the Greek Government on the question of nuclear disarmament in connection with a conference of experts of the Balkan states, with the exception of Albania, on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan peninsula, which opens on January 16 in the Greek capital. The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan peninsula, which is opposed by the United States, envisages the removal of U.S. nuclear warheads from the Greek territory.

The conference of experts will also discuss questions connected with the utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as well as with economic and scientific cooperation of the countries of the region.

It is stressed here in political and public circles that the holding of the conference is very important today, when the U.S. and NATO started the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

U.S.-NORWEGIAN AIRFIELD PACT, FINNISH AIRSPACE

LD111218 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Helsinki January 11 TASS -- The Pentagon is striving to make still more active use of its allies from the aggressive NATO bloc in its militaristic plans in the north of Europe. This is evidenced from the publication of a secret agreement between the United States and Norway that was concluded as long ago as 1974. The newspaper TIEDONANTAJA writes in its editorial article that "under this agreement Norway, in particular, gives American planes the right to use eight airfields. In the event of a 'crisis situation' the United States could send to these airfields its nuclear bombers with a range encompassing the whole of Northern Europe."

"Since the range of these plans reaches parts of the Soviet Union," the paper concludes, "it is believed that the United States will not respect the inviolability of Finland's airspace. For Finnish defence specialists clearly intimate that the trajectories of cruise missiles launched from the Sea of Norway will pass over Finland. It is also evident that American bombers intend to select the same flight routes."

"The United States strives to spread its military strategy ever further to the north. And thereby Norway is being turned into a still more important NATO strongpoint", the paper stresses.

TASS, FINNISH NEWS AGENCY SIGN PROTOCOL

LD112232 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] A protocol was signed in Moscow today on widening cooperation between TASS and the Finnish News Agency [STT]. It was signed by TASS director, General Sergey Losev and Carl Fredrik Sandelin, the STT managing director. Both expressed their satisfaction with cooperation between the two news agencies and noted that its development serves to strengthen Soviet-Finnish friendship.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

Delegation Met at Airport

LD121235 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna January 12 TASS -- A CPSU delegation comprising Nikolay Ryzhkov (head of the delegation), secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vladislav Mysnichenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kharkov regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, arrived in Vienna today to attend the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria at the invitation of the party leadership.

At Vienna Airport the delegation was welcomed by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, and Johan Steiner, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Ryzhkov Visits Memorial

LD122358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1801 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Vienna, 12 Jan (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation led by Nikolay Rzyhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which arrived here today to take part in the work of the 25th congress of the Communist Party of Austria, has honored the memory of the Soviet servicemen who fell fighting for the liberation of Austria from fascism. A wreath was laid at the memorial to Soviet soldiers and officers that stands in Schwarzenbergplatz.

The delegation has also visited the Korneuburg shipyard near Vienna. This major Austrian shipbuilding enterprise maintains close business contacts with Soviet foreign-trade organizations.

CPSU'S GORBACHEV REVIEWS PORTUGAL'S CP CONGRESS

PM051646 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 22 Dec 83 p 6

[Unattributed report: "PCP's Tie With People's Struggle Is Obvious"]

[Text] It was with words of greeting to the 10th congress and all its participants that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat, began his brief conversation with AVANTE!, emphasizing next his main impressions of the Portuguese communists' great meeting.

"In our opinion, the congress has taken place in an excellent atmosphere; an atmosphere which confirms the Portugese Communist Party's [PCP] cohesion, your party's certainty about its aims, and its usual confidence in the cause for which it is struggling."

Referring in particular to Alvaro Cunhal's speech, Gorbachev stated: "It made a deep impression on us: It is a profound report, an extensive analysis of Portugal's socio-economic situation," which is connected with "the realism with which the tasks arising at the current juncture in the evolution of life in Portugal are tackled."

"At the same time, the delegate's speeches provide extensive information about the social situation and portray very fully what is happening in your party and among the workers, and what the PCP's life and its struggle are like."

The two assessments led to a third: "The PCP's close tie with the people's life, its familiarity with the problems confronting the Portuguese people."

From this viewpoint, "the Portuguese communists are struggling actively to safeguard the gains of April [1974], but also to enhance those gains, in the interest of the working masses." As a result of this struggle, "the PCP's influence and support for its policy by broad sectors of workers and sectors of democrats in Portuguese society are increasing."

"The PCP is growing constantly and extending its organization.

"We view this fact as very convincing evidence of the broadest possible tie with the workers; evidence that the party's policy is a policy in keeping with the people's interests."

Not Even One Indifferent Face

"We can see the whole hall, all the delegates. And the hall reflects, no less than the speeches, the same depth of feelings.

"The congress' atmosphere is imbued with optimism, work, and cohesion. No indifferent faces can be seen in the hall. The congress reflects literally all nuances in the speeches on the party's many tasks. The congress is proceeding smoothly.

"I cannot fail to emphasize that, along with your party's veterans, many young people and many women are present among the delegates. The congress' very makeup broadly represents the Portuguese people.

"To conclude, all this backs up the assertion that the PCP is today a powerful, dynamic party and a national political force."

Demonstration of Internationalism

"I would not like to fail to state that the Portuguese communists' congress is a brilliant demonstration of internationalism.

"Many representatives of the revolutionary parties and of the liberation movements, representatives of virtually all continents, are present here.

"Here I wish to express deep thanks to the PCP Central Committee for the invitation extended to the CPSU delegation to attend the 10th congress proceedings.

"For many years the PCP and the CPSU have been linked by ties of fraternal friendship, advancing shoulder-to-shoulder. On behalf of our party -- and of the nearly 18 million Soviet communists -- I take this opportunity to express our feelings of solidarity with the PCP's struggle.

"Such a broad representation of foreign delegations at your 10th congress is, in our opinion, convincing evidence of the high prestige which the PCP enjoys and has earned in the international communist movement.

"That is why we can regard the 10th PCP Congress as a great event, not only at the national but also at the international levels.

"The fraternal parties are virtually unanimous in their assessment of the current situation, resolutely accusing imperialism of being principally responsible for the current tension. The communists assert quite rightly that U.S. imperialism's aggressive nature is calling life itself and democracy itself into question.

"It is also important -- on the basis of understanding the causes of the current tension -- that all parties come out in favor of cohesion and unity and the need for a response which will repulse imperialism's aims.

"We are all convinced that the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism -- despite all the difficulties and complexity of situations -- will inevitably triumph, because in the struggle they are waging the communists express the deepest and vital interests of all peoples.

Thank-you to Oporto

And he concluded: "I hope that the comrades will not withhold these two or three lines of thanks to the workers of the city of Oporto for the hospitality with which they have welcomed us to the congress.

"Best wishes to this city's inhabitants."

FRENCH CP PROTESTS 'ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN'

LD120952 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Paris January 12 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party [PCF] has expressed profound indignation in connection with the rowdy anti-communist campaign launched in the country by the right-wing and extremist forces.

A letter sent by the Political Bureau of the party to President Francois Mitterrand stresses that the campaign of lies and hatred against the French Communist Party, one of the biggest political parties, has acquired of late an unprecedented scope in France. Its organizers, who stop at nothing, constantly disseminate slanderous inventions about French communists, the history of the party and its activitives, striving to undermine the prestige of the leaders of the French Communist Party. This escalation of hatred is dangerous for the country. Its purpose is to split the French society, to weaken the left majority and the government, the letter points out.

The document also draws attention to the fact that the broad anti-communist campaign launched in France has much in common with the campaign of slander launched against socialist countries by U.S. President Reagan.

VISITS TO LEBANON BY U.S. OFFICIALS CRITICIZED

PM121607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent R. Moseyev: "Rejecting Interference"]

[Text] Beirut, 9 Jan -- A meeting of the foreign ministers of Syria, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia has been held in the capital of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh. Those taking part examined a wide range of questions concerning the reaching of national conciliation and the restoration of peace in Lebanon.

At the same time local observers draw attention to the fact that the efforts made by the Arab countries with a view to restoring peace to Lebanese soil are meeting with flagrant resistance from Washington, which, under the cover of phony assertions about its desire to "stabilize" the situation in Lebanon, is in fact continuing to step up military and political pressure on these countries. Graphic proof of this is the trip which has now been made to the Near East by D. Rumsfeld, the U.S. President's special representative. It was with his appearance in the region that the military-political situation in Lebanon was sharply exacerbated.

Political observers are also drawing attention to the increasingly frequent visits to Lebanon by high-ranking Pentagon officials. For instance, General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been here. The local press links his visit primarily with Washington's plans to perpetuate its militarist presence in Lebanon.

Meanwhile the wave of protest against the presence of the "Multinational Force" is mounting here. Yesterday, local radio reported, "armed elements" using grenade-throwers and firearms attacked a military helicopter belonging to the U.S. Marines in the region of the U.S. Embassy. As a result of the attack one U.S. soldier was killed and several people were wounded. The attackers managed to escape.

USSR-ANGOLAN-CUBAN MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

PM121647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Soviet-Angolan-Cuban Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations were held in Moscow 11 January, in the course of which the situation in and around Angola was examined, particularly in connection with the exacerbation of the situation in the south of Africa caused by the Republic of South Africa's aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola.

The exchange of opinions was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

Solidarity with the Angolan people's struggle in defense of their revolutionary gains was stressed at the consultations. An understanding was reached, also, on providing aid to the People's Republic of Angola in the matter of strengthening its defense capability, independence, and territorial integrity.

NIGERIAN PAPERS CITED ON SUPPORT FOR NEW REGIME

PM121559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Situation in Nigeria"]

[Text] Lagos, 11 Jan -- The majority of the Nigerian population expresses support for the military government's measures aimed at improving the country's economic situation and combating inflation and unemployment, the newspaper NIGERIAN OBSERVER writes.

Workers, teachers, merchants, and various public organizations, the newspaper stresses, welcome the new leadership's steps to revive industrial production and its desire to put an end to speculation and unrestrained price rises and to eliminate the shortage of essential goods. The introduction of measures intended to limit the flow of currency from the country has been announced here. The inhabitants declare their readiness to help the new administration.

The mass media are commenting widely on the statement by the country's new leadership on it intention of pursuing an active, independent foreign policy. Before the previous government came to power, the NEW NIGERIAN newspaper stresses, the republic adhered to a principled stance on the problems of the continent's decolonization, which was the pride of all Nigerians and which upset the plans of Washington, Paris, and London with regard to Africa. But then the foreign policy was reoriented toward the West, the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE notes. The former president adopted pro-Western positions, in particular on the questions of granting independence to Namibia. It is characteristic that the government even kept quiet about the U.S. aggression against Grenada, the newspaper notes.

Confusion and contradictions were characteristic of the foreign policy of the ousted government, the NATIONAL CONCORD newspaper notes. The authorities were unable to elaborate a clear position on the problems of Chad and the Western Sahara. On these and other issues the country subjugated its own interests and those of Africa as a whole to imperialism's policy. In effect, the newspaper writes, Nigeria made political concessions in return for the econonic assistance received.

CHAD 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' STANCE TO OAU TALKS SEEN

PM121421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Concerning Chad: Thwarting a Settlement"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Jan -- Consultations continue in the Ethiopian capital between Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the OAU, the leaders of delegations from Chadian military-political groupings who have come here to participate in talks on settling the Chad problem. As an OAU spokesman reported, these consultations pursue the goal of elaborating a basis for constructive talks on Chad.

Observers draw attention to the obstructionist stance of the Ndjamena regime, which, egged on by the United States and France, is trying to thwart the OAU's efforts to settle the Chad conflict on the basis of national reconciliation. Hissein Habre, head of the regime, refused to come to the Ethiopian capital, and the delegation he sent is putting forward various procedural stipulations which are hindering the commencement of the meeting's work. At the same time the U.S. and French propaganda services have launched a campaign in support of the Ndjamena regime's demands to grant its envoys at the talks the status of representatives of Chad's sole legitimate government. In this connection fierce attacks are made on the OAU leadership, which insists on the principle of equality of all participants in the meeting.

Tripoli, 11 Jan — France is trying to wreck the talks in Addis Ababa aimed at the peaceful resolution of the Chad problem, the Libyan newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID writes. These intentions were manifested during the recent visit to Ndjamena by French Defense Minister C. Hernu. In their turn Habre's troops, pursuing the same goal, began preparations for a major offensive on the positions of the National Unity Transition Government's forces.

Paris, 11 Jan -- Hissein Habre's regime is by no means disposed to facilitate the holding of the meeting in Addis Ababa, L'HUMANITE writes. The intransigence of the present ruler in the Chad capital has obviously increased since the sudden death of his Foreign Minister I. Miskine. Last summer Miskine, the newspaper notes, embarked on talks with representatives of the National Unity Transition Government without Habre's sanction, and his disappearance was very convenient for Habre. However, as the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, which is published here, points out, even within the ranks of his army those who call openly for national reconciliation are growing in number. The Chadians, the magazine stresses, must resolve their own problems. Any solution imposed from outside will only give rise to new difficulties.

SOUTH AFRICA OCCUPATION OF ANGOLA DEPLORED

LD121748 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Cahama (Angola) January 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov writes:

Destroyed buildings, debris blocking streets, deep bomb craters -- thus appeared before my eyes the town of Cahama in Cunene Province most of which has been occupied by the South African racists since August 1981.

Starting with December 14, 1983 when the latest intervention began the South African aviation bombed the town almost daily. Heavy artillery, including 155 mm howitzers, was also put to use. But the South Africans never managed to capture Cahama.

"The men and officers of the People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) displayed courage and heroism when defending Cahama", I was told by Fernando Mateus, chief of staff of the brigade defending the town. "Now the enemy has rolled southward under the blows of FAPLA. But it continues its piratic air raids, using 'Mirage' and 'Impala' planes. Our antiaircraft gunners are meeting them well. During the fighting with the aggressor our brigade alone downed six planes and helicopters, destroyed a large number of armoured personnel carriers and tanks. Many South African soldiers remain in graves on our soil", Fernando Mateus stressed. The racists are not ceasing the aggression while hypocritically announcing the withdrawal of their troops. They continue trampling Angolan soil. The front passes through the settlements Chimutete and Mulondo to the south of Cahama. In some areas the South African troops intruded 200-250 kilometres deep into Angolan territory.

The chief of the political administration of the district told the TASS correspondent: "The United Nations Security Council demanded the withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory. The racists hastened to announce that they had supposedly obeyed this decision. Their announcement however is an out and out lie intended to delude the world public. It is indicative that the United States abstained when the vote was taken at the United Nations Security Council. For Washington and Pretoria are allies and close friends. The plans of the present aggression were coordinated in advance between the United States and the Republic of South Africa. They are a component part of the joint plot of the imperialists and the racists against the People's Republic of Angola. But the Angolan people will not be intimidated. It is waging a just struggle in which it relies on the aid and support of its sincere and true friends", he stressed. "In this struggle the FAPLA soldiers and officers are displaying staunchness, courage and heroism. The Angolan people will achieve victory. We resolutely demand that the South African racists get out of Angolan territory not in words but in deeds".

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT CONGRESS NOTED

LD131015 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Freetown January 13 TASS -- President of Sierra Leone Siaka Stevens has declared the determination of that West African country to comprehensively help strengthen world peace and ensure international security.

Speaking at the 8th National Conference of the All-People's Congress Party, which is under way here, the president stressed that the Republic intends to continue rendering all-round support to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-alignment Movement in their efforts aimed at maintaining and consolidating peace. In its foreign policy Sierra Leone is guided by the principles of equality, non-alignment and cooperation, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states, said Siaka Stevens, who is also general secretary of the All-People's Congress

USSR AMBASSADOR TO SIERRA LEONE REPLACED

PM111628 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Nikolayevich Meshkov USSR ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sierra Leone. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Aleksandr Petrovich Vorozhtsov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sierra Leone in connection with his retirement.

REAGAN VOA BROADCAST TO CUBA RIDICULED

PM121635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "With Malice and Hatred"]

[Text] A few days ago the voice of the U.S. President was on the air, broadcast via 'Voice of America' transmitters, conveying a new year message to guess who? -- the Cuban people. This "message" proves yet again how undiminishing is the malice which certain Washington figures bear toward socialism and toward peoples who have liberated themselves.

The President went as far as to pretend that he was some kind of "supporter" of the Cuban revolution which ended in victory 25 years ago. But then, putting on a pious expression, he hypocritically began to bemoan the fact that the revolution allegedly disappointed people's expectations and deprived the Cubans of the opportunity "to proclaim their faith in God..."

Reagan's mockery of the facts goes so far that he declares to the Cubans: 25 years of the revolution "have not brought you peace." And this has been said by the president of a country whose government has, throughout these 25 years, pursued a policy of state terrorism against the Isle of Youth, organizing armed interventions, mounting an economic blockade of Cuba, and mobilizing all the criminal means at the CIA's disposal to undermine the Republic of Cuba!

The White House incumbent is beside himself with rage because the young republic -- which is the target of the most powerful imperialist state's animosity and hatred, and which is situated only 90 miles away from it -- has achieved successes in all spheres of life about which other Latin American can only dream. This is why Reagan is spouting abuse against the Cuban people, and is in fact declaring a psychological war on Cuba.

The Cuban people have entered the 26th year of their revolution with determination and dignity. They are confidently advancing along this path!

KISSINGER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS ASSAILED

LD122023 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

To the accompaniment of a continued publicity campaign the so-called National Commission on Central America created by President Reagan and headed by Henry Kissinger has been drafting for half a year a report on the situation in the region. And now this document containing the recommendations about the United States course of actions in Central America has been submitted to the Washington administration and has been approved by the U.S. President at once. The very fact that Reagan approved the report so hastily, without spending the slightest time to study it shows that the forming of the commission and the drawing up of the document was nothing but another political show staged by the U.S. Administration with the sole aim of making an attempt to justify and substantiate its aggressive militaristic policy in Central America and the Caribbean. The contents of the report of Kissinger's commission shows irrefutably that it was drawn up at the bid of official Washington. All the provisions of the report have the aim not only to provide a "theoretical base" for the present interventionist policy of the United States but also to give an opportunity to the Reagan administration to widen to the greatest possible extent the U.S. interference in the region, both military and economic interference.

The commission's report actually means further development of the so-called "Santa Fe Document" which was drawn up by Reagan's advisers in the past and Reagan's notorious "Caribbean Initiative", the programmes of suppressing progressive governments, national liberation, revolutionary and democratic movements in the Western hemisphere, above all in Central America and the Caribbean, of the establishment of complete domination of U.S. imperialism in the continent.

The commission's report confirms that the Reagan administration is asking with increased stubborness on military force to achieve its aims in the Central American region. Senator Alan Cranston, who will seek nomination as presidential candidate from the Democratic Party rightly described the report as a "plan of warfare". Indeed, this is a plan of widening the undeclared war that has long been conducted by the United States against Nicaragua, a plan of elimination of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces of El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries of Central America and at the same time a plan of reinforcing the puppet military dictatorships.

Repeating the trite and long since exposed falsehoods about the so-called "interference" of Cuba and the Soviet Union in Central America, Kissinger's commission thus pours oil into the flame of the unbridled anti-Cuban hysteria of the Reagan administration.

Meanwhile, the authors of the report under the pretext of "concern" about the economic development of Central American states, above all those where pro-American military-dictatorial regimes are ruling have suggested a number of measures aimed at the consolidation of the positions of U.S. monopoly capital in those countries, at turning those countries actually into colonial raw-material appendages of the United States.

The Reagan administration and following it Kissinger's commission are trying to create the impression that the United States policy in Central America pursues the aim of overcoming a profound socio-economic and military-political crisis of the region. In reality Washington's actions aggravate to the utmost the crisis situation in Central America and create a threat fraught with dangerous explosion in the region and outside it.

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON U.S. HELICOPTER DOWNING

LD131017 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Managua January 13 TASS -- The incident with a U.S. airforce helicopter, which was shot down in Nicaragua's airspace, is the direct consequence of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy in Central America. This was stated here at a press conference by member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, coordinator of the steering council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega. The Nicaraguan leader firmly turned down the slanderous attacks on the part of Washington's representatives who allege that the helicopter was fired at by Sandinistas after it touched down on Honduran territory.

Fighting men of the Sandinista People's Army, said Daniel Ortega, opened fire on the intruder-helicopter at a time when it was making a flight over frontier areas of the Republic. That zone is usually the area of action of helicopters of counter-revolutionary groupings, which were supplied by the CIA, and also Honduran aircraft which render military support to Nicaraguan counter-revolution. The United States itself repeatedly declared that American troops, participating in the military "Big Pine-2" exercises in Honduras, allegedly have the order not to approach the frontier with Nicaragua. Therefore there can be no verisimilar [as received] explanation on the part of the United States for the violation of our air space by an American helicopter.

Daniel Ortega expressed the hope that the incident with the American military helicopter would not be used for further heightening of the explosive situation in Central America. On the contrary, he stressed, this give food for profound thoughts on the need of putting an end to the aggressive policy which leads to bloodshed in the region, and beginning a realistic search for ways of a political settlement.

U.S. NICARAGUA AID 'VIOLATING' NEUTRALITY ACT

LD121112 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A federal judge in San Francisco has refused to revise his decision binding the Department of Justice to study the issue of violations by the Reagan Administration of the so-called Neutrality Act. Our commentary is by Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

The Neutrality Act, approved in 1794, is still in force despite its age. It qualifies as a crime the allocation of funds, preparations for and the implementation of an armed attack on a country with which the United States is not at war. To break the act amounts to undermining one of the fundamental principles of the American Constitution -- the exclusive right of Congress to declare war. Meanwhile this is exactly what the Reagan administration does by training, arming and financing groups of mercenaries engaged in permanent attacks against Nicaragua, an independent country in Central America. It is this factor that underlies the filing in a San Francisco court of a suit charging the President and the government with violating the Neutrality Act.

Consequently what is now taking place should be qualified as a direct and open violation of the Neutrality Act even by the administration's criteria. This factor, however, does not seem embarrass official Washington. The only goal it sees before itself is to overthrow the popular government in Nicaragua and restore a regime similar to the Somoza one as best meeting the so-called American vital interests in Central America.

At present, on the basis of recommendations from the Kissinger commission, the administration plans to increase sharply financial and military aid to the anti-Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups, and if the forces of mercenaries fail further plans provide for a direct intervention in Nicaragua by U.S. troops. In these circumstances even a mention of the Neutrality Act does not suit the administration. The tactics of delay and crude pressure is being used to prevent the federal court in San Francisco from considering the suit. The Department of Justice still tries to prove that the Neutrality Act concerns exclusively ordinary American citizens and that it has nothing to do with representatives of supreme executive power. In short, all these activities reveal not only attempts to whitewash the government-sponsored policy of international terrorism, but a desire on the part of Reagan and members of his administration to place themselves above law and the Constitution of the United States.

COMPARISON OF MOSCOW CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 January carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on a Cuban anniversary reception given by the Cuban ambassador to the USSR on 10 January. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 11 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 2, revealing that "I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers" was also present at the reception.

MORE SUPREME SOVIET SPEECHES PUBLISHED

Tajik's Makhkamov

PM120946 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Speech delivered by K. Makhkamov, Deputy of Dushanbe Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, at the 29 December morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The year 1983 was an important stage in the struggle to fulfill the plans for the country's economic and social development and implement the foreign and domestic policy determined by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The text of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech to the Central Committee plenum gives a profound Marcist-Leninist analysis of what has been done, and formulates extremely clearly the urgent current and long-term tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs in further developing the socialist economy. We unanimously approve these assessments and conclusions, and adopt them for guidance. We have every reason to be proud of the results achieved and to use them as the basis for scaling new heights and ensuring the further growth of the efficiency of social production and of the people's well-being.

But the people want to cut short our peaceful labor. The Reagan administration in the United States, in conjunction with the leaders of the FRG, Britain, Italy, and a number of other imperialist states, declaring a "crusade" against socialism, has embarked on the practical implementation of its adventurist course and brought the world to the brink of nuclear missile war. They have rejected all the Soviet Government's constructive proposals and peace initiatives, remained deaf to warnings of the possible consequences of the siting of new U.S. missiles in Europe, and failed to heed the voice of reason and even the will of the majority of their countries' population. We know that all this is no accident. Such is the aggressive, inhuman nature of imperialism, exposed even before Great October by our immortal leader and teacher, Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

History, including the fall of Hitler's Germany, evidently taught Western politicians little. The peoples of the world, and above all our Soviet people, who suffered the greatest losses in saving mankind from the fascist plague, are aware of the terrible danger once again hanging over the planet.

The statement by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, rang out over the entire world as an expression of our united will. This document reveals in depth the peculiarities of the international situation and clearly defines tasks and measures to ensure the security of the Soviet land and its friends and allies and to preserve peace throughout the world. The working people of Tajikistan, like all Soviet people, warmly approve them.

At numerous meetings and rallies and in the letters and telegrams which are flooding into party and soviet organs, the editorial offices of newspapers and journals, television, and radio, the republic's workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and students, and schoolchildren angrily condemn the aggressive U.S. and NATO plans, stigmatize the warmongers, and fully and wholly support the position of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government formulated by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. We deputies from the Tajik SSR are authorized by our voters to state from this lofty platform that our republic's working people, boundlessly devoted to the socialist motherland, are fully determined to defend peace, devoting all their efforts to further strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

The indicators for the fulfillment of plans have improved this year in most sectors of the national economy in the republic, as in the country as a whole. There has been a marked increase in cadres' organization, efficiency, and responsibility, state and labor discipline has strengthened, and production, scientific, and technical potential has begun to be utilized more fully and more efficiently. As a result, the national income produced will increase by 3.8 percent compared with last year. In accordance with the plan, machine building, metal working, and the chemical and petrochemical industries are developing at preferential rates, and the production of goods for the people is increasing rapidly -- output of these goods per ruble of the wage fund exceeded the plan target.

A new step forward has been taken in developing the agroindustrial complex and implementing the Food Program. Rural workers displayed real valor in ensuring an increase in gross agricultural output of 4.5 per cent -- according to preliminary figures -- on last year despite unusual weather conditions. This is more than planned.

Unfortunately, despite every effort, the plan for raw cotton procurements was somewhat underfulfilled. But this year's lessons and experience, which are being carefully analyzed, will undoubtedly be an aid in the cotton growers' struggle to unconditionally make good their debt and fulfill targets for the 5-year plan as a whole.

The aim of achieving the 5-year plan targets set by the 26th party congress is a priority for the whole of Tajikistan's economy. Criticahly evaluating our work in the light of demands made by the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum and the instructions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Yu V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, we understand how much remains to be done in the intensification of social production and the improvement of quality indicators. The republic's party, soviet, and economic organs will take all the necessary measures to eliminate more rapidly the shortcomings and omissions which exist and to ensure the strict, smooth fulfillment of all plan targets and contractual commitments by every enterprise, farm, or organization. Here special attention will be devoted to the task of ensuring an above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1 percent and an additional reduction in the prime cost of output of 0.5 percent.

Comrade deputies! The large-scale prospects for our motherland's development in 1984 which we are discussing, are further evidence of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's economic strategy, which is aimed at improving the people's living conditions from year to year. Even now that it is particularly necessary to make provision for everything necessary to maintain the country's defense capability at the necessary level, we are not deviating from our supreme goal, we are strengthening specifically the social thrust of the plan, and for the sake of Soviet people's well-being and happiness we are orienting ourselves more than before toward the dynamic development of the national economy and the elimination of bottlenecks and disproportions. This fact vividly reflects the human nature of our socialist system, whose foundations nobody can ever shake.

A wide program of economic and sociocultural building and development and modernization of the basic sectors of industry, the agroindustrial complex, transport, and communications will be implemented in the Tajik SSR, as in the other fraternal republics. It is planned to increase further the production, extend the range, and improve the quality of goods for the people and ensure a significant growth in capital investments destined for the construction of housing and other sociocultural facilities.

The new year will be the first year of the implementation of measures to further develop the municipal economy of our republic's capital -- Dushanbe -- in the current decade.

These measures were elaborated by the USSR Council of MInisters and the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee and approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Tajikistan's working people received the constant concern for steadily increasing their well-being and the republic's prosperity, and express their warm, cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

In essence, a large-scale, comprehensive socioeconomic program has been elaborated for our capital's development, oriented toward the radical resolution of the problems which exist and covering all spheres of the city's extensive economy. A special place is assigned to questions of strengthening the material and technical base for construction, because we have not previously been able to build on such a scale and to such a tight schedule. The republic's party and soviet organs have launched wide organizational work to mobilize the working people to fulfill this decision on schedule and in full.

But unfortunately, failures of coordination are already occurring. The USSR Ministry of Construction, for instance, has allocated only one-third of the minimum capital investments necessary for the building up of the production base, including the modernization of the Dushanbe house building combine and the design of projects whose commissioning is planned for 1985 and 1986, and also for increasing the commissioning of housing for the construction workers themselves. We ask Minister Comrade G.A. Karavayev to examine this question and take the necessary measures. We hope the USSR Gosplan will not remain aloof.

Comrade deputies! Like the other speakers, I warmly support the proposal to approve the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1984. They accord with the Soviet people's vital interests and fully meet the requirements of the present stage in communist building.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the working people of Soviet Tajikistan will work to implement the tasks facing them with still greater energy, persistence, and organization, make better use of available resources, and make a fitting contribution to the nationwide struggle to augment the Soviet fatherland's economic and defense might and further extend its potential for upholding peace throughout the world! (applause)

Moldavia's Grossu

PM121110 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 30 Dec 83 p 3

[Speech delivered by S.K. Grossu, deputy from the Drokiya Electoral Okrug and first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! Throughout the country, 1983 was marked by the beneficial impact -- upon all aspects of the Soviet society's life -- of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983 Plenums and the speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which have equipped the Soviet people with a practical program for action in conditions of mature socialism. The CPSU Central Committee December Plenum, which has just completed its work, analyzed in depth the results of the Soviet people's constructive labor and defined new large-scale tasks for party, soviet, and economic organs in further developing the country's socialist economy and culture.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the present USSR Supreme Soviet session will be received by all the working people with great enthusiasm and fervent approval as documents pointing toward energetic work for the resolution of key national economic problems, and as yet further proof of the party's and the state's constant concern for the Soviet people's well-being and for peace on earth.

The past period was significant for the Moldavian SSR also because the CPSU Central Committee adopted in December of the current year the exceptionally important resolution "On the Work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee to Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Work in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum" which stresses the urgent need to enhance the efficiency of party leadership of the republic's social life and to establish in the work of party organs and all leading cadres a creative, scientific approach, real efficiency and party principledness, and the ability to rely on the collective wisdom and experience of the masses and actively influence their mood.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution has been received by communists and all the republic's working people as a manifestation of the Central Committee's close attention to the life of the Moldavian party organization and to the enhancement of the efficiency of its activity in directing economic and cultural building and ideological and political education of the working people, and as an expression of the party's constant concern for accelerating the development of our republic's productive and spiritual forces. In response to this decision Moldavia's workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia, communists and nonparty people, will rally even more closely around the CPSU Central Committee and make a worthy contribution to the resolution of key economic and social tasks and to strengthening our motherland's defense might.

Comrade deputies! In improving the style and methods of the party organizations' work in compliance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has been directing its efforts toward enhancing efficiency in the work of the party, soviet, and economic organs, and toward improving the selection, placement, and education of cadres and monitoring their activity and the implementation of decisions taken. As a result, the working people's labor and political activeness has increased considerably and we have succeeded in taking another important step in ensuring a scientific approach to the resolution of socioeconomic tasks, focusing the attention of party, soviet, and economic organs on the main key problems, and achieving noticeable positive changes in national economic development.

The average annual industrial output growth rate over the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan will be 20 percent higher than in the 10th 5-Year Plan, and the growth rate of labor productivity and of national income will by 70 percent higher. The volume of industrial output over the first 3 years will have increased by 21 percent as against 17 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan. A further increase in the output and improved quality of consumer goods for which there is widespread demand has been ensured. Over the past years of the 5-year plan the output of textiles has increased by 52.5 percent, of carperts and carpet products by 27.6 percent, and of knitwear by 22.4 percent. On the whole, in the year that is now ending almost R3 worth of consumer goods will be produced for every ruble of the wage fund, and this exceeds the plan indicators.

However, by no means all the reserves for increasing industrial output have been fully utilized. The transition to the team form of labor organization together with the application of financial autonomy is being implemented slowly in industry; in some sectors capacities are underused; individual associations and enterprises fail to fulfill state plans and contract deliveries. The republic's party, soviet, and economic organs are directing their efforts toward the elimination of the aforementioned shortcomings and others.

Within Moldavia's agro-industrial complex the main attention centers on the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum which envisage the further consolidation of the material and technical base, elimination of disproportions between individual production sectors, widespread application of financial autonomy principles, and better coordination of the work of all economic systems at territorial level. As a result of the measures which have been taken, and despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions during the year which is ending, working in the republic's agro-industrial complex have, in 1983, achieved a 13-percent increase in the output of agricultural products as compared with the 1980 level, have produced R118,000 worth of products from every 100 hectares of agricultural land, have fulfilled the plans for the sales to the state of sunflowers, raw tobacco, milk, eggs, and wool, and increased the sales to the state of livestock and poultry by 9 percent as compared with last year's level; 3,223,000 metric tons of fruit, grapes, and vegetables have been procured. And although this is slightly below the plan, it is considerably above the average annual level of procurement of these products during the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The efficiency of agricultural production has risen. Profits and net income in the republic's agro-industrial complex as a whole totaled R896 million in 1982 which is 80 percent more than in 1980, in agricultural production sectors profits increased by 130 percent. In the current year a further increase in production profits [pribylnost proizvodstva] has been ensured, and production profitability [rentabelnost proizvodstva] will amount to around 32 percent; the number of farms which make a loss or low profits has been reduced to a minimum. In implementing the requirements of the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution which pointed to the need to increase Moldavia's contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program, the party and soviet organs are directing the efforts of cadres and all workers of the agro-industrial complex toward further enhancing efficiency in the use of manpower and land resources and production capacities, eliminating the farms' debts to the state, and raising plan and state discipline.

However, the natural shortage of water which has developed on the republic's territory and the recurrent droughts (1-2 out of every 3 years suffer from drought) are causing tremendous damage to the agro-industrial complex and reduce opportunities for the republic's contribution to the country's food stock. At the same time extremely inadequate use is being made, to this end, of the river Danube's substantial water resources which are located no more than 200 km away from any [potential] water consumers. Estimates show that Moldavia could annually use 28-30 cubic kilometers of Danube water for national economic development, increase the area of irrigated land to 1.8 million hectares in the near future, and on this basis to augment the output of agricultural products and foodstuffs by 90-100 percent. In this connection we ask the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Agriculture, when drawing up the 12th 5-Year Plan, to provide for the construction in the Moldavian SSR of the Danube-Nisporeny Canal with a capacity of 300 cubic meters of water per second, and the reclamation and commissioning of 170,000 hectares of irrigated land by releasing the necessary financial and material and technical resources for this purpose.

Esteemed comrade deputies! We are having to resolve the tasks of our country's communist building under exceptionally difficult conditions. The international situation has become extraordinarily complicated. A serious threat to peace is posed by the extremely adventurist militarist course of the present U.S. Administration. U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies are issuing overt anti-Soviet threats, conducting a slander campaign against our country and the socialist community countries, and are, essentially, pushing mankind toward thermonuclear war.

A fundamentally new and explosive situation has been created in Europe and throughout the world in connection with the siting of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on our continent which has begun. In these circumstances, a grave warning was sounded by the statements of Yu.V. Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which express most forcefully the Soviet people's adamant determination to give a fitting reply to the aggressive, adventurist policy of the present U.S. Administration and NATO. The working people of Moldavia, like all Soviet people, regard Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statements as a weighty and timely word spoken by the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people at an extraordinarily dangerous moment of world development, as firm determination to do everything to save the planet from nuclear war, and as profound belief in the possibility of averting nuclear catastrophe.

Like the preceding deputies, I, too, support the proposal to adopt a special USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on Yu.V. Andropov's statement.

Allow me, on behalf of the working people of the Moldavian SSR, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the republic's workers, peasants, and intelligentsia are filled with firm determination to strenthen the fatherland's might by their selfless labor and to work persistently for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the present USSR Supreme Soviet session in the interests of building communism in our country and for the sake of world peace and social progress. (applause)

Lithuania's Songayla

PM111539 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 Dec 83 p 3

[Speech delivered by Deputy R. -B. I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers in Mazheyskiy Electoral District, Lithuanian SSR, at the 28 December a afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The communists and all Soviet people welcomed with great attention and enormous satisfaction the the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of this session. The plenum documents and the vivid, full, and profoundly argued speech of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provided an in-depth analysis of our achievements and also of the problems facing the economy at the present stage and clearly set very imprtant tasks and indicated specific ways and methods of resolving them. The plenum issued particularly forcibly a warning to the Western imperialist circles headed by the United States with respect to their senseless adventurist course aimed at altering the correlation of forces in the world. The working people of Soviet Lithuania, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state and express profound thanks and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that tested Leninist Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov for their tireless concern for the consolidation of our state's economic and defense might and the opportunity to live and work peacefully for Soviet people's welfare and happiness.

Comrades! Our republic's working people are working persistently to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the republic's national income has increased 19 percent and markedly surpassed the level projected by the plan. The indicators for the intensification of social production will also be higher than set by the 5-year plan. Industry is working stably. The increase in industrial production will be over 4 percent this year and 13 percent since the beginning of the 5-year plan instead of the 11 percent projected by the 5-year plan. Some 90 percent of industrial output growth has been secured from raising labor productivity. Positive results have been achieved in the production of consumer goods, although it is true that not everything has yet been done here, but their increase is in excess of the 5-year plan target. Their range is expanding and their quality improving. I want to say that 24 percent of the entire output of light industry and 58 percent of furniture produced in the republic bears the state seal of quality.

The agro-industrial complex workers are laboring selflessly. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan they have fulfilled and overfulfilled the set targets for the sale of all types of agricultural output to the state except for livestock and poultry. This year the situation in stockraising has also improved. Purchases of livestock and poultry have already risen 17 percent in comparison with 1982. And they are outstripping the year's plan target. This year the republic fulfilled the plans for the delivery of meat, milk, and other goods to the all-union stock. A good foundation has also been laid for next year.

We are implementing a big capital construction program. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan R5.3 billion in capital investments, or rather more than envisaged by the 5-year plan, were assimilated. The first energy unit with a capacity of 1.5 million kw will be commissioned at the Ignalina AES. The second section of the Mazheykyay oil refinery and the first capacities of the Vilnyus No 3 TETS and other important projects will be commissioned.

Fundamental social measures are being implemented in accordance with the 5-year plan.

Comrade deputies! The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1984 which are being discussed at the USSR Supreme Soviet session together with the reports of Comrade N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Comrade V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, attest that our country's national economy is developing comprehensively and dynamically, science and technology are scaling ever new heights, the people's prosperity is increasing, and our state's international prestige and defense capability are strengthening. We support the proposals to approve these important state documents with the amendments and additions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions.

The plan for 1984 sets our republic's working people big tasks. A further increase in industrial and agricultural production must be ensured, and an extensive construction program must be implemented, as must measures to intensify and enhance production efficiency in all spheres of the national economy. Here the main indicators for the national economy's development are defined at the level of the 5-year plan targets. To scale these heights, important significance will attach to the implementaion of measures to improve the economic mechanism, including conducting the economic experiment at local industry enterprises and associations preparations for which have been virtually completed in our republic.

We are fully resolved to do everything in our power to fulfill the tasks set us on schedule and in full.

At the same time we need concrete assistance from a number of union ministries and departments in realizing some of these tasks. This applies above all to improving the use of production capacities that have already been created. At present, for example, capacities for the production of polyvinyl acetate emulsion at the Ionava Azot Production Association, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers, are being used only 50-60 percent. Owing to incomplege supplies of polyethylene, capacities for the production of polymer pipes at the Vilnyus Polymer Products Plant of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry operated at only 72 percent of their potential workload last year, and their workload has dropped still further this year. Capacities for the production of equipment for livestock raising and feed production have been created in recent years at the Lithuanian Neris Production Association of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, but they are being utilized at less than 80 percent.

Of course, we realize, comrades, that there are objective difficulties in this matter, but we believe that, given due attention and assistance from union ministries, the situation regarding the use of enterprises' production potential can be substantially improved.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government attach exceptionally great significance to environmental protection. Major measuresare being implemented in our republic to protect the Baltic from pollution in accordance with USSR Council of Ministers decisions. However, the volumes of construction of purification installations are insufficient. The main reason for this situation is the inadequate supply of capital investments. That is why we ask the union ministries and departments and above all the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry to allocate more capital investments for shared participation in the construction of purification installations. The solution of this problem must also be accelerated in connection with the start of the construction in Klaypeda City next year of the USSR-GDR sea steamboat-ferry route because this construction will increase the already heavy anthropogenic load on the environment of the Baltic Sea's Kurskiy Gulf. And, as you know, the Kurskiy Gulf and Kurskaya Spit form a unique natural complex. We ask the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and its planning organizations to consider this when drafting measures and construction estimates for the steamboat ferry.

Comrade deputies! The working people of Soviet Lithuania and all Soviet people are clearly aware of the importance and complexity of the work that lies ahead of them. Our efforts, as the CPSU Central Committee requires, will be aimed at further improving the efficiency and quality of labor, ensuring organization and discipline at every work place, accelerating technical progress, improving production, and making rational use of existing reserves and opportunities. Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that the republic's working people will spare no effort, knowledge, and energy to implement the ambitious plans of communist building.

Belorussia's Brovikov

PM121117 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Dec 83 p 3

[Speech by V.I. Brovikov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers of Gomel City Electoral Okrug, at the 28 December session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee plenum which concluded its work yesterday has been perceived among the party and the people as one more exceptionally important milestone on the path of Soviet society toward new heights of economic and social progress.

The creative nature and the great mobilizing and organizing strength of the plenum are concentrated, above all, in the speech by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. That splendid party document makes a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state of affairs in all spheres of the country's economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual life and clearly indicates ways and means to resolve urgent tasks of economic and cultural building.

The propositions and goals set forth in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech strengthen and further develop the line of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenu, whose epochal importance emerges more and more strongly as its creative ideas are more fully implemented.

The course elaborated and consistently pursued by the party of improving the entire economic mechanism and increasing the organization, discipline, efficiency, and responsibility of cadres is producing positive results.

This year there has been a substantial improvement in both the quantitative and the qualitative parameters of economic growth in the country. These positive processes are also characteristic of Belorussia. The republic has achieved a higher rate of socioeconomic development than the average for the previous 2 years. The 5-year plan targets for growth in national income and social labor productivity have been considerably exceeded. This year the volume of industrial production will have increased by more than R1.3 billion, or 4.8 percent. The increase in labor productivity will amount to 3.6 percent, appreciably outstripping the increase in wages. A reduction in prime production costs has been achieved, an profits have increased. All these indicators exceed the plan targets and being the republic's industry up to the level of the 5-year plan on the results for the first 3 years.

This year's characteristic feature of the appreciable emphasis on increasing the production and enhancing the quality of goods for the market should be noted. As a result, above-plan production of them has exceeded R0.5 billion (expressed in retail prices). This made it possible to revitalize trade somewhat and to eliminate shortages of roughly 60 descriptions of article.

Things also changed for the better, albeit not as rapidly as we might wish, in the republic's agrarian sector. Compared with last year, gross agricultural output was up 7.7 percent and amounted to around R7 billion. Procurement plans for all basic types of output were overfulfilled. Some 1,953,000 metric tons of grain, over 2 million metric tons of potatoes, 1,275,000 metric tons of sugar beet, and almost 119,000 metric tons of flax fiber have been sold to the state. It is expected that milk purchases this year will exceed 4,200,000 metric tons, those of livestock and poultry, 1,080,000 metric tons, and those of eggs 1,660 million units.

In the republic a system of measures has been worked out and is being implemented aimed at unconditionally fulfilling the Food Program and at making up for the lag permitted in the preceding period. At this stage the most attention is being devoted to ensuring successful livestock wintering and to all-round preparation for the spring sowing.

A large program of capital construction is being implemented. The target for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for the commissioning of fixed production and nonproduction capital has been 102 percent fulfilled.

The plans for housing construction using all sources of finance have been 104 percent fulfilled. Children's preschool institutions, general education schools, and outpatient medical institutions have been commissioned. This has to a considerable extent been promoted by the widespread introduction of the team contract.

The present year has been marked by further development of transport and communications, trade and consumer services, people's education, culture, and health care. The population's real income has increased.

While assessing what has been achieved on its merits, we are aware that there are still substantial shortcomings, omissions in work, and bottlenecks in our republic.

The growth in industrial production in the republic secured via an increase in labor productivity is still insufficient. There has been virtually no increase in the shift coefficient of equipment. The number of associations and enterprises that are not coping with the plans for output and for productivity growth or with deliveries of output according to contract is decreasing only slowly. The republic is lagging behind the 5-year plan targets for the production of agricultural output, and mixed results are still noticeable in the standard of the development of the economy on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. We are seriously worried about the slow growth of labor productivity, the insufficient standard of work quality in construction, and about the lag in fulfilling the trade turnover plan.

We are faced with a great deal of complex work to eliminate these and other shortcomings in the development of the republic's national economy, to further intensify it, and to strengthen the thrift regime.

Comrades! The drafts of the State Plan and State Budget for the 4th year of the 5-year plan that have been put forward for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet correspond to the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent party Central Committee plenums and lead the country toward new and greater heights. To a greater extent than before the plan is geared toward intensifying the economy and increasing the efficiency of the entire national economy. It ensures further growth in Soviet people's prosperity and guarantees the proper standard of the country's defense capability.

On behalf of the Supreme Soviet deputies from the Belorussian SSR I also move that the country's draft plan and budget for 1984 be approved and confirmed.

For Belorussia, as for every Soviet republic, the coming year will mark a new stage in the strengthening of its economy and the resolution of social questions.

The plan envisages that the national income growth rate will substantially exceed the 5-year plan targets: It will increase 22.1 percent in the 4 years, as compared to 18.4 percent according to the 5-year plan. The increase in national income will be entirely the result of higher social labor productivity.

It is planned to outstrip the 5-year plan targets for production volume and labor productivity growth in industry. The agro-industrial complex will undergo further development. The production and sales of industrial goods and foodstuffs to the population will increase. A large volume of work is planned in capital construction, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy.

We realize that it is only possible to fulfill what is planned if a big effort is made, the standard of management is improved, and proper order is instilled everywhere.

As the CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed, at a time when the international situation has sharply deteriorated through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles the strict fulfillment of the state plan becomes not only the obligation but also the patriotic duty of each Soviet person.

I wholly and fully support the proposal to adopt today a special document approving Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statements in connection with the siting of nuclear missiles in West Europe and the measures being taken by the Soviet Union in response to this aggressive action.

I can report to the Supreme Soviet that the republic's labor collectives have avidly responded to and ardently support the task set by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov of achieving a 1 percent increase in labor productivity over and above the plan, and an additional 0.5 percent reduction in output prime cost.

Now, comrades, allow me to dwell on just one question whose resolution depends on the assistance of union organs.

As is well known, for objective reasons the natural increase in the able-bodied population is virtually ceasing in Belorussia. Of course, this situation demands a substantial reorientation toward the development of production forces primarily as a result of retooling and modernizing production. It must be admitted that this reorientation has not yet happened. Only one-fourth of the capital investments being invested in the republic by union ministries and departments is earmarked for these purposes.

I believe that the matter can and must be rectified in the process of fulfilling the plan. What I mean is redistributing the funds allocated and seeking additional funds.

Comrades! Belorussia's working people warmly approve and wholly support the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. Closely rallied around the Communist Party, they will spare no effort or energy to scale new and greater heights in economic and cultural building and will make their worthy contribution to strengthening our great socialist motherland's economic and defense might. (applause)

Kirghiziya's Usubaliyev

PM131041 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by T.U. Usubaliyev Deputy of Kyzyl-Kiyskiay Electoral Okrug, Kirghizia, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at 28 the December afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! In his programmatic speech at the just-ended Central Committee plenum, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- set before the party and the entire Soviet people key tasks for our country's further socioeconomic development and pointed out specific ways to fulfill them.

Communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizstan adopt for undeviating guidance the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the directives and conclusions formulated in Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech. They unanimously support the party's foreign policy course, the principled appraisal of the contemporary international situation provided in Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement, and the measures taken by our country to avert nuclear war and ensure peace on the planet.

Comrades! In Soviet Kirghizstan, as in other republics too, representatives of many nationalities and nations of the united fraternal family work with inspiration for the prosperity of our socialist fatherland and rally still more closely around their own dear Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Kirghizia's party organizations orient their organizational, ideological, and educational work toward ensuring that the Communists and all working people redouble their efforts to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and that the republic's role in the all-union division of labor grows increasingly and its rich natural resources are used as fully as possible in the interests of strengthening the Soviet state's might. Thus, the really inexhaustible and mighty power-generating potential of Kirghizstan's mountain rivers are being put at the service of the Soviet people, gold and tin combines are being built at the deposits, newly irrigated land is being brought into economic circulation, and scientific research and planning and surveying work is being carried out for creating the Issykkulsko-Chuyskiy Territorial Production Complex.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the targets for national income growth have been exceeded in the republic. Industry produced R170 million worth of output in excess of the plan, and more than three-fourths of the increase was obtained through higher labor productivity.

The production of agricultural products has also increased. This year 36.3 quintals of grain crops and 62 quintals of corn were gathered from each hectare of irrigated land. This year's plans for the sale to the state of most of the most important types of agricultural products, including grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruits, grapes, cucurbits, and silkworm cocoons, have been successfully fulfilled. The republic is making good the shortfall of 1982, which was the result of the very severe drought and water shortage.

In line with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, certain arable farming areas of the republic are specializing in the production of tobacco, sugar beet seed, and alfalfa seed. Experience confirms the correctness of the chosen course.

In the first 3 years, approximately 140,000 metric tons of tobacco, which includes 56,000 metric tons this year -- which is 6,000 metric tons more than planned -- will have been sold to the state. During this period, around 21,000 metric tons of sugar beet seed were supplied to RSFSR farms, which made it possible to release considerable areas where sugar beet for seed was cultivated by the costly transplantation method. Kirghizia is the major supplier of seeds of high-protein feed crops such as alfalfa. This year, 4,500 metric tons of seeds were dispatched to other regions, though the plan was only 2,500 metric tons. Around 6,000 metric tons altogether will be delivered, which will make it possible to expand the country's total area under alfalfa by between 400,000 and 450,000 hectares.

Sheep raising is the leading sector in the republic's stockraising. There are almost 10 million head of sheep. In the first 3 years, the sheep raisers sold to the state around 55,000 metric tons of fine and semifine wool in terms of pure wool fiber, which is more than the plan targets. The plans for 1983 and the first 3 years of the 5-year plan as a whole for the sale to the state of eggs and wool, given the simultaneous increase in the numbers of cattle, sheep, and poultry, were fulfilled ahead of schedule. This year kolkhozes and sovkhozes overfulfilled the plans for the procurement of coarse and succulent feed. Some 13 quintals of feed units were procured per standard head of livestock. This is a good foundation for successfully wintering livestock and increasing output of livestock products in the coming year.

Construction workers' work is improving. In the first 3 years they commissioned fixed capital to the value of R2.9 billion, which is 12 percent more than in the same period in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Party organizations are fostering in working people a sense of high responsibility for the timely fulfillment of interrepublic deliveries, viewing this as a prime international duty. We have mounted competition here under the slogan "Let deliveries to fraternal republics be on time and of excellent quality." We are seeking to ensure that the great patriotic and international impetus contained in this movement permeates the whole production and sociopolitical life of labor collectives. Every instance of the violation of delivery discipline is looked at exactingly and regarded as a manifestation of departmentalism and parochialism. Now, for the main part, all contractual commitments are being fulfilled precisely.

We assess the results achieved in the development of the national economy realistically and critically. Especially as our targets have not been completely fulfilled for a number of indicators. Labor productivity is growing slowly primarily because scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience are still being introduced into production only feebly. Violations of labor and production discipline and other serious shortcomings are being allowed to occur. The republic's party and public organizations are taking increasingly decisive measures to eliminate them, relying here on the labor collectives.

Comrades! We deputies from the Kirghiz SSR approve the submitted draft plan for the economic and social development of the country for 1984. It envisages further growth in the economy and culture of all the fraternal republics, including Soviet Kirghizstan.

At the same time there are questions whose resolution would make it possible to increase still more the republic's contribution to the development of the country's national economic complex. It is primarily a question of accelerating the assimilation of the Naryn River's hydroelectric power resources. In the last two decades four power stations with an overall capacity of 2.2 gigawatts have been built here. These hydroelectric systems have generated around 40 billion kW-hours of cheap electricity and completely paid their way, and in the period in which they have been in operation the state has obtained over R1 billion net profit.

Experience shows that the time taken to build hydroelectric systems can be considerably reduced. For example, the Kurpsayskaya GES, with a capacity of 800 megawatts, took just 6 years to build. It has already generated around 5 billion kw-hours of electricity. Now, the fifth phase of the Naryn series is being built -- the Tash-Kumyrskaya GES with a capacity of 450 megawatts. It will be commissioned at the end of this 5-year period.

It is planned to build on the Naryn River highly efficient hydroelectric power stations such as the Kambaratinskaya and Shamaldy-Sayskaya, with an total capacity of 2.2 gigawatts. But the start of their construction is periodically deferred. We ask the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Power and Electrification to provide the necessary volume of capital investments in 1984 for the preparatory work. This will make it possible to retain the labor collectives of hydraulic construction workers who are being released and accelerate the commissioning of the aforementioned power stations.

On the basis of further deepening the specialization of arable farming, the republic would be able to increase tobacco production to 70,000 metric tons by next year and that of alfalfa seeds to 10,000-12,000 metric tons in the next few years. The examination of the proposals on these questions submitted by us to the relevant union organs is dragging on.

In conclusion, allow me, comrade deputies, to assure the Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizstan, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, will do everything to ensure the successful fulfillment of the plans for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

DOLGIKH CONVEYS ANDROPOV GREETINGS TO WORKERS

LD121757 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast; announcer-read report with video showing Dolgikh addressing Novokuznetsk meeting]

[Text] The town of Novokuznetsk, in Kemerovo Oblast, one of Siberia's major industrial centers, was today presented with the Order of the October Revolution. The town's working people have been given this award for services in building socialism, their great role in the country's industrialization and their considerable contribution toward ensuring the rout of the German fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War.

[Begin Dolgikh video recording] Dear comrades! Permit me, on instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, to warmly congratulate you, and all the working people of the town, on the homeland's lofty award, and to wish you with all my heart fresh successes in your work, good health and happiness. [applause]

It is with a special feeling and satisfaction that I convey to the participants in the meeting, all the workers and engineering-technical staff and employees of Novokuznetsk, heartfelt congratulations and best wishes from Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

While devoting great attention to the development of the economy of base industries, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is constantly interested in the life and work of the Siberian people and the metallurgists and miners of the Kuznetsk basin, and speaks with great warmth of the creative efforts of the working people of your town.

An active, business-like discussion of the results of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which is of immense political significance and is an important stage in the consistent pursuance of the course of the 26th party congress, is underway now in party organizations and labor collectives of the town of Novokuznetsk, just as it is throughout the country. The points and conclusions on cardinal questions of the further development of the national economy, raising the effectiveness of industrial and agricultural production, capital construction, accelerating scientific-techncial progress and improving the style and methods of managing the economy, which were set out by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, occupied a central place in the planum's work.

There is no doubt that the working people of the town of Novokuznetsk will devote all their efforts, knowledge and experience to successfully implementing the tasks set by the plenum, and will continue to multiply their glorious labor traditions. [applause]

The half-century history of the town of Novokuznetsk clearly reflects the epoch of great changes in economic and social life, which have been accomplished by our party and people, and is an embodiment of Lenin's magnificent idea of the comprehensive development of the major supplies of ores in the Urals and coal in Siberia as a basis of the progress of productive forces. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Dolgikh went on to dwell in detail upon the contribution of the working people of Novokuznetsk to the development of the country's economy.

He stressed that the plan tasks of last year for industrial output were successfully fulfilled. Approximately 26,000 metric tons of coal were extracted above the plan, while 120,000 metric tons of steel were smelted above plan.

The speaker said that the main aim today is to maintain the tempo and to give it added persistence in the coming year. Comrade Dolgikh then read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Order of the October Revolution to Novokuznetsk ; to the applause of those present, he affixed the homeland's lofty award to the town's banner.

Comrade (Sitko), first secretary of the Novokuznetsk CPSU Gorkom Comrade Gorshkov, first secretary of the Kemerovo Party Obkom; Comrade Zaytsev, senior rolling-mill operator of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine; and others who spoke at the session, gave the assurance that, in response to the lofty award, the working people of the town and oblast would devote all their efforts, knowledge and experience to the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress, and do everything possible to ensure that our homeland becomes still richer and stronger.

DISTRICT ELECTION CONFERENCES REPORTED

LD121542 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 12 TASS -- District conferences to nominate candidates to stand in elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet began in the Soviet Union today, with representatives of public organizations and work collectives discussing the nomination proposals that had been made at earlier meetings of working people. The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet will take place on March 4.

Representatives of public organizations and work collectives of the Proletarsky electoral district of the city of Moscow held a nomination conference here today, unanimously supporting the proposals for nominating Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as a candidate in elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. They addressed Yuriy Andropov with a request for his consent to stand as a candidate in elections to the Soviet of the Union, one of the two equal chambers of the Soviet parliament, from the Proletarsky electoral district of the city of Moscow.

The nomination conferences that were held today also in other electoral districts endorsed, after all-round discussions, the collectives' proposals for nominating leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, prominent soviet, party, YCL [Komsomol] and public figures, best representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia to stand as candidates in elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The district nomination conferences adopted addresses to the constituencies. They will be published in the press and widely circulated in the territories of the electoral districts.

The decisions of the district nomination conferences ensure the nominated candidate the support of all public organizations and work collectives in the particular electoral district.

Grishin Attends

LD121726 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast; announcer-read report over video of Grishin]

[Excerpt] The electoral campaign has entered a new and important stage: Constituency preelection conferences began today. Representatives of public organizations and labor collectives discuss comprehensively the candidatures to the USSR Supreme Soviet put forward at the meetings. The State Central Concert Hall, Moscow; here is Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, representatives of public organizations and labor collectives of the Proletarksiy constituency of the capital.

NEW MEAT, DAIRY MINISTER'S CAREER DETAILED

LD111902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Summary] Sizenko has replaced Antonov as USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry.

"Sizenko was born in 1931. He trained as an agronomist-economist. He is a candidate of economic sciences and has been a party member since 1953. He began his working life as an agronomist. Later he worked in party and administrative organs. He has been deputy and first deputy chairman of the Moscow Oblispolkom and secretary of the Moscow Obkom. From 1978 he was first secretary of the Bryansk Obkom. He was elected a member of the CP Central Committee at the 26th CPSU congress. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

KIEV DAILY LISTS NEW OBKOM SECRETARIES

AU121234 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Jan 84 p 1

[RATAU report]

[Excerpt] On 7 January obkom plenums were held to examine organizational issues.

In Vinnitsa, L.L. Krivoruchko was elected obkom first secretary; A.P. Nakhayevskiy obkom second secretary; and I.A. Bondarchuk, G.Ya Burtyak, and A.M. Tsarenko obkom secretaries.

In Zhitomir. V.M. Kavun was elected obkom first secretary; V.Ye. Ostrozhinskiy obkom second secretary; and I.A. Lazyuta, V.G. Fedorov, and L.M. Sheptun obkom secretaries.

In Kiev, V.M. Tsybulko was elected obkom first secretary; G.I. Revenko obkom second secretary; and L.L. Pavlenko, Yu.M. Sokolov, and N.V. Tkachenko obkom secretaries.

In Kirovograd, N.I. Samilyak was elected obkom secretary; L.F. Kibets obkom second secretary; and V.K. Drimchenko, A.I. Pogrebnyak, and V.M. Shcherbina obkom secretaries.

In Odessa, A.P. Nochevkin was elected obkom first secretary; N.M. Snigirev obkom second secretary; and M.G. Galich, I.A. Klepachev, and G.D. Maksimenko obkom secretaries.

In Kharkov, V.P. Mysnichenko was elected obkom first secretary; V.N. Paramonov obkom second secretary; and V.A. Ivashko, S.V. Lutsenko, and N.N. Skidan obkom secretaries.

In Khmelnitskiy, T.G. Lisovoy was elected obkom first secretary; A.A. Ruzhitskiy obkom second secretary; and V.I. Mazharov, and N.A. Rudyuk obkom secretaries.

In Chernigov, L.I. Palazhchenko, hitherto Volyn Obkom first secretary, was elected obkom first secretary; N.I. Ageyenko obkom second secretary; V.M. Polovets, V.A. Kharchenko, and M.S. Shostak obkom secretaries. N.V. Umanets, hitherto Chernigov obkom first secretary, has retired for health reasons.

More Obkom Elections Reported

PM120949 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 January 1984 First Edition carries on page 2 under the general heading "The Effectiveness of Analysis: Party Life at Oblast Conferences" a Kharkov-datelined report on the Kharkov Oblast party conference by special correspondents I. Lakhno and M. Odinets. The report states that "a plenum elected V.P. Mysnichenko first secretary of the Kharkov party obkom."

PRAVDA also carries under the same general heading an unattributed report which reads as follows:

"A number of other party conferences have been held. Organizational plenums elected the following obkom first secretaries: Brest Ye. Ye. Sokolov; Gomel A.A. Malofeyev; Mogilev V.S. Leonov; Adyge M.S. Khut; Voronezh V.N. Ignatov; Karachayevo-Cherkess A.A. Inzhiyevskiy; Mari G.A. Posibeyev; Smolensk I.Ye. Klimenko; Tuva G.Ch. Shirshin; Vinnitsa L.L. Krivoruchko; Zhitomir V.M. Kavun; Kiev V.M. Tsybulko; Odessa A.P. Nochevkin; and Khmelnitskiy T.G. Lisovoy."

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 January 1984 carries on page 2, under the headline "A Work Attitude" and the "Party Life: Reports and Elections" rubric, a report by own special correspondent Yu. Savin on the Tambov Oblast party conference which notes that "an obkom organizational plenum reelected A.A. Khomyakov as the CPSU Obkom first secretary."

NEW UKRAINIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER APPOINTED

AU121126 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] By a decree of 11 January 1984, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade Delikatnyy Ukrainian minister of communications.

Born in 1935, Vladimir Ivanovich Delikatnyy is a Ukrainian and has been a CPSU member since 1963. Having graduated from the Odessa Electrotechnical Communications Institute in 1958, he had various engineering and technical jobs at communications enterprises in the Azerbaijan SSR and in Kiev Oblast.

From 1966 to 1971 he was chief engineer at the Kharkov Oblast production and technical administration for communications, and from 1971 he was chief of the Donetsk Oblast production and technical administration for communications. In 1980, Comrade Delikatnyy was appointed chief engineer and Ukrainian deputy minister of communication, and from 1981 he was Ukrainian first deputy minister of communications.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Sinchenko of the duties of Ukrainian minister of communications in connection with his retirement.

TRIAL FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD111855 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS -- The trial of Nikolay Ukhanov, aged 23, has closed here. He was charged with committing offence falling under Article 190 prime [as received] of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: dissemination of deliberately false inventions discrediting the Soviet state and public system.

The trial in open court was conducted by the collegium for criminal offence of the Moscow city court including: Chairman V.G. Romanov and People's Assessors workers B.A. Makarikhin and V.I. Barmin. Taking part in the examination in court were Public Prosecutor, Assistant Procurator of the City of Moscow L.A. Kamynina, the counsel for defence was member of the Moscow City Bar Association E.L. Mundshai.

In the course of the trial it was established that Nikolay Ukhanov, a former student of Moscow State University, engaged in 1981-1983 in systematic production and distribution of materials containing deliberately false inventions discrediting the Soviet state and public system.

Thus, in particular, in the winter of 1982 Ukhanov familiarized his fellow students with leaflets of the double-dyed anti-Soviet organisation "People's-Labour Union" (Russian abbreviation "NTS"), which contained calls for the overthrow of the state and public system existing in the USSR.

In the spring of the same year Nikolay Ukhanov personally cooked up an article containing slanderous claims that a student construction team of Moscow State University was engaged in building a "colony of prisoners." But in actual fact, the team was engaged in the construction of a poultry farm. That slanderous article and other similar materials, prepared with the participation of Ukhanov or personally by him, were distributed in the territory of the USSR and sent abroad through illegal channels. It was established in the course of the hearing in court that these and other slanderous materials about Soviet realities had been widely used by the Western mass media with the aim of spreading a distorted idea of the USSR. They were published in the journal "Posev" (an NTS publication) and also used in the programmes of the "Liberty" radio station.

The public prosecutor stressed in his speech that Ukhanov's guilt had been irrefutably proved by testimony of witnesses, conclusions of experts and by the confession of the defendant himself.

In court Nikolay Ukhanov pleaded guilty and repented the crime commited by him. He made a statement pointing out among other things: "Having thought over and comprehended my activities, I drew the conclusion that I had made a gross mistake because of being young and immature. I sincerely repent my misdeeds and sincerely request to believe that whatever my further destiny may be, I will never repeat such a mistake."

Considering the whole-hearted confession and repentance of the defender, the court sentenced him to two years of deprivation of freedom with suspended execution of sentence and released him from custody in the courtroom.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT TRANSCAUCASUS MEETING

LD111308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] A party conference of the Transcaucasus Military District was held in Tbilisi today. The participants discussed the tasks of party organizations ensuing from the decisions of the 26th party congress, the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Andropov's directives on defense matters.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

SHCHERBITSKY ATTENDS UKRAINE PLENUM

AU120939 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee opened in Kiev on 12 January. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report at the plenum on the results of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the plenum decisions and from the theses and conclusions set forth in the report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The plenum participants are also examining the Ukrainian SSR 1984 draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Ukrainian SSR draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Ukrainian SSR draft State Budget for 1984.

Comrade Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman, and Comrade Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance, are the speakers on this issue.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum is continuing its proceedings.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW LABOR MEETING

LD111808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Today working Moscow adopted socialist pledges for 1984. The pledges were adopted at a meeting of representatives of the capital's labor collectives which took place in the Oktyabrskiy Hall of the House of the Unions.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the work of the meeting.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

PM111635 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Implement the Party's Plans! -- Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A Moscow Gorkom plenum was held yesterday. It examined the results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the tasks of the city party organization arising from the plenum's decisions and the conclusions contained in the text of the plenum speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the plenum.

The plenum examined the draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow and the capital's draft budget for 1984. V.V. Bitunov, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the City Planning Commission, and N.D. Ignatov, acting chief of Moscow Gorispolkom Finance Administration, delivered reports on these questions.

The following spoke in the debate on the questions under discussion: I.A. Strokov, first secretary of Kirovskiy CPSU Raykom; V.P. Shcherbakov, director of the 50th Anniversary of the USSR Automated Lines Plant; Z.Ye. Dmitriyeva, party committee secretary at the production association for the manufacture of knit outerwear; N.F. Minovalova, weaver at the Krasnaya Roza Silk Combine; V.V. Sukhotskiy, chief of the Moscow Main Construction Administration; M.A. Osipov, chairman of the Kiyevskiy Rayispolkom; D.P. Yulin, party committee secretary at the No 1 State Bearing Plant; and V.A. Isayev, director of the Serp I Molot Plant.

V.I. Konstantinov, agent of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the plenum's work.

As you know, a routine CPSU Central Committee plenum, which examined the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the draft USSR State Budget for 1984, was held 26-27 December 1983, V.V. Grishin said in this report.

It was not possible for Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to take part in the plenum's work personally, but he sent the text of his speech, which was distributed to the members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee and the members of the Central Auditing Commission.

The CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution on the draft plan and the draft USSR budget for 1984. It wholly approved the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in implementing the domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

The plenum unanimously approved and supported the profound assessments and conclusions on the main directions for the further development of the national economy contained in the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, and stressed that it regards this speech as a very important political document which is a vivid expression of the sociopolitical line of the party and the Soviet state at the present stage. The plenum pointed out that the resolution of the urgent current and long-term economic tasks advanced by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov must be made the basis of the activity of the whole party, all soviet and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives and must be the most important commitment of every Communist.

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The draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the draft State Budget for 1984 were approved in the main. The CPSU Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions.

The Central Committee plenum proceeded in an atmosphere of the supreme party organ's unity and cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, held 28-29 December last year, approved the country's plan and budget for 1984.

The session adopted a USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Communists and working people of Moscow, the keynote speaker continued, like the entire Soviet people, unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, all the propositions and conclusions contained in the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, the plan and USSR budget for 1984, and the resolution on the international situation and the Soviet state's foreign policy, which were adopted by the Supreme Soviet's ninth session. They are fully determined to make their own worthy contribution to implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development outlined by the party.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail upon questions discussed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The propositions and conclusions advanced by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in connection with the draft plan and budget for 1984 and key economic tasks, he stressed, occupied a central place in the plenum's work.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech is an expression of real party and Leninist concern for the affairs of the party and the state. It provides a profound analysis of the results of work in the year which has just elapsed and advances large-scale tasks and major socioeconomic problems on whose solution the successful fulfillment of the 1984 plan depends.

Going on to mention the main propositions of the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, the keynote speaker stressed that now the most important thing is not to lose the acquired tempo and the general positive mood for action. Much work lies ahead to consolidate the results achieved and develop positive processes more actively.

It is very important, from the first days of the new year, to make a good start, focus attention on key questions of economic development, and continue the line toward improving management and achieving the highest results.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum's resolution and the propositions and conclusions contained in the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, the keynote speaker continued, are of determining importance for the work of the Communists and all working people of the capital. The questions and problems of national economic development broached in these documents have a direct bearing on Moscow.

The task is to profoundly analyze the results of work in 1983, seek and make fuller use of additional reserves, determine ways and means of achieving high economic and qualitative indicators, and do everything necessary to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the national economy and to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan.

In implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the city party organization is carrying out great organizational and political work aimed at making fuller use of intensive factors for economic growth, strengthening discipline at all levels, and increasing the level of organization and efficiency in work.

V.V. Grishin stressed that the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan are being successfully resolved in the main in Moscow. Positive results in developing the city's economy were achieved in 1983, as in the country as a whole. The past year's plan targets for the volume of sales of industrial output and the production of the most important types of goods were fulfilled 27 December, ahead of schedule, by the collectives of Moscow's industrial enterprises.

Modernization and retooling of existing plants and factories and comprehensive mechanization and automation of production have continued, considerable quantities of highly productive equipment, industrial robots, and automatic manipulators have been installed, and progressive technologies are being widely used.

Transportation workers successfully completed the 1983 targets. Collectives of the city's construction organizations completed the 1983 plan for contract work 27 December, ahead of schedule. Considerable amounts of construction and installation work at enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural products have been carried out.

On the eve of the 66th anniversary of Great October the subway's Serpukhovskiy section from the Serpukhovskaya to the Yuzhnaya stations and the country's largest department store -- the Moskovskiy -- were commissioned ahead of schedule, and the new bridge across the Moscow River in Krylatskiy Rayon was opened to traffic.

Thus, the keynote speaker stressed, Moscow's economy has made substantial progress along all avenues of economic and social development. This is the result of selfless work by workers, engineers, scientific workers, and all Muscovites and the result of much work by economic cadres and party, soviet, and public organizations.

Party organizations have begun to display more creative searching, efficiency, and purposefulness in leading economic activity, achieving high end results, and educating working people.

As the recent report and election party meetings and conferences showed, the militancy and accountability of primary party organizations have increased perceptibly and their influence of the life and affairs of labor collectives has intensified.

The results of 1983 are a good basis for successful work to fulfill the targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau examined Moscow's draft plan and budget for 1984 and noted that on the whole they are in line with the tasks of the 5-year plan for the further development of the city's economy and the improvement of Muscovities' material and cultural living standard.

The draft plan was elaborated with a view to ensuring the fulfillment of the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan in terms of the main technical and economic indicators.

Virtually all its sections reflect the course toward the further intensification of social production and the improvement of work efficiency and quality.

As in previous years it envisages achieving preferential labor productivity growth rates in comparison with production volume growth. The accelerated development of the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress is planned. A further increase in the production of consumer goods and the development of the most important sectors of municipal services and the services sphere are planned. Considerable funds are being allocated for social needs.

Thus, V.V. Grishin stressed, the implementation of the targets set by the draft for 1984 will largely predetermine the successful fulfillment of the targets for the first 4 years and the entire 5-year plan as a whole.

The keynote speaker went on the dwell in detail up on the tasks of the city party organization arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the propositions and recommendations expounded inthe text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech.

The difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the national economy which were noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum exist in Moscow too. A considerable number of the city's enterprises and organizations still fail to work steadily and rhythmically and often fail to cope with the fulfillment of the set targets.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, and other ministries have are lagging behind the 5-year plan targets for production volume growth rates. At some of them the volume of output has declined. The plan for the production of a number of the most important types of products, including steel, armored cable, bearings, precast ferrous concrete structures, and lumber, has not been fulfilled.

Unsatisfactory work is being done by many of the textile and light industry enterprises, which in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan reduced production volume and failed to supply a considerable quantity of consumer goods.

The serious omissions in the work of enterprises in individual sectors can be explained to a considerable degree by poor production organization, the low standard of plan and executive discipline, and insufficient exactingness toward economic leaders on the part of party organizations. Certain enterprise and organization leaders do not endeavor to establish realistic plans and balance them with material and technical supplies. Instead of this, they direct their efforts toward amending plan targets so they can actually fulfill them.

Of course, the keynote speaker continued, we must not fail to take into account the fact that interruptions also occur in deliveries of raw materials, semimanufactures, and components, leading to stoppages, disruptions in production rhythm, and overtime working; and this leads to rush work.

All this has an adverse effect on the fulfillment of plans, production efficiency, work quality, discipline, and organization. Yet many enterprises in similar circumstances seek out reserves and try to fulfill plans.

The timely and efficient delivery of products in line with contractual commitments is very important in the system of measures to strengthen plan discipline. This question is of fundamental importance and has still not been completely resolved. Here, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov notes, there are still "gaps" which make it possible for bonuses to be paid even though delivery targets are not completely fulfilled -- there is even a special term: "maximum percentage of underfulfillment."

More than 20 percent of the enterprises in the city do not fulfill their commitments for the delivery of products of the prescribed range and the proper quality within the established deadlines. Only half of the industrial enterprises of the Sovetskiy, Leniniskiy, and Sverdlovskiy Rayons cope with this important national economic indicator.

The plenum stressed that targets for the delivery of output in line with concluded agreements and orders must be fulfilled completely, without exception or reservation. It is also necessary to raise the discipline of material and technical supply organs, transportation enterprises, and all the links in the management of the national economy on which the uninterrupted and rhythmical work of enterprises depends.

The draft 1984 plan for the city's industry envisages intensive targets. The growth rate of production volume and labor productivity is more than doubling. A further increase in the proportion of production in the highest quality category is planned. All this requires a high degree of precision and organization from every labor collective.

On the initiative of leading enterprises, socialist competition was developed for a one-percent increase in labor productivity over and above the plan. Last year's results attest that most enterprises involved in this movement coped successfully with the adopted pledges. Thus, at the S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Building Plant labor productivity in 1983 increased 9 percent instead of the 6.1 percent as was laid out in the pledges. The collectives of the Searchlight Plant, the 50th Anniversary of October Automobile and Tractor Apparatus Plant, and many others overfulfilled the plan targets.

The growth rate of labor productivity at the city's enterprises could be considerably higher if each labor collective widely supported this initiative and actively worked to accelerate the introduction into practice of scientific and technical achievements and to make fuller use of existing resources and production potential.

Enterprises which do not fulfill the 5-year plan targets for labor productivity growth deserve serious criticism. The main reason for this situation is the low technical standard of a number of enterprises. As of today, around 40 percent of the people working in industry are still engaged in unproductive manual labor. Despite the measures that have been taken to strengthen labor and production discipline, many plants and factories permit big losses of worktime.

In order to successfully implement the plans for 1984 and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, it is necessary to persistently work for the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and the introduction of robot engineering complexes, and computer equipment, that is, to implement more consistently measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress. All the conditions for highly productive and high-quality work must be created in every labor collective.

An important condition for the successful fulfillment of the 1984 plan targets is the substantial savings of all types of resources. The initiative -- approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- by the collectives of a number of Moscow enterprises for the broad utilization of scientific and technical achievements for the purpose of ensuring a savings of labor, material, and energy resources has been broadly disseminated in the city. The enterprises have elaborated and are implementing comprehensive plans for improving the efficiency with which metals, fuel, electricity, thermal energy, cement, timber, and other types of raw materials and semimanufactures are used.

At the same time many enterprises and organizations are still not ensuring the requisite thrift policy and are poorly waging the struggle against losses, waste, and mismanagement, a number of them are not securing the planned reduction in the expenditure of material and energy resources, and industrial waste products and secondary resources are being poorly brought into economic circulation. The 1983 targets and socialist pledges for saving rolled ferrous metal products, cement, timber, and fuel were fulfilled.

Under conditions where the struggle to intensify the thrift policy has been raised to the level of a state task, an even higher level of organization of this whole matter is needed. It is necessary to ensure the broad use of scientific and technical achievements, the introduction of secondary resources into economic circulation, the introduction of low-waste and waste-free production processes, the reduction of goods' material-intensiveness, and the development of economical types of output and of progressive norms for the consumption of raw and semifinished materials. Scientific and design organizations, engineers, technologists, rationalizers, and inventors should be involved on a broader scale and their interest in saving resources should be increased. The formulation and adoption of pledges should be organized on this basis everywhere, and special thrift accounts should be opened.

Another important reserve for increasing production efficiency is to make fuller use of the city's existing production, scientific, and technical potential.

However, the production volume and labor productivity growth rates are lagging behind the growth rate of the capital-worker ratio. There is a decline in the return on capital in the city's industry as a whole and at ferrous metallurgy, motor vehicle, electrical engineering, and light industry enterprises in particular. There is considerable underutilization of capacities for the production of sheet metal, cables, enamel ware, rubber footwear, and so forth.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum laid particular emphasis on the need to pay greater attention to questions of increasing the shift coefficient of equipment. The shift coefficient of metal working equipment in the city is 1.32 and virtually has not increased since 1980. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of the Radio Industry, and some other industrial sectors it even fell in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

Each enterprise, the speaker stressed, must formulate specific plans for measures to eliminate the bottlenecks and disproportions that reduce the efficiency with which production capacities are used. It is necessary to revive the earlier movement for increasing the shift coefficient of equipment and to ensure the fuller loading of the existing pool of machine tools, machinery, and mechanism and the faster commissioning of uninstalled equipment.

When resolving questions connected with increasing production efficiency and labor productivity we must constantly and resolutely see to it that scientific and technical progress is comprehensively accelerated. Good impetus in this direction was provided by the party and government resolutions adopted after the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, which determined tasks and outlined practical measures for the more rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production.

However, considerable shortcomings still exist in the activity of many of the city's scientific research institutes, planning and design organizations, VUZes, and industrial enterprises. The quality and standard of the scientific research and design studies being carried out do not always meet the demands that are being made. Some scientific institutions are working inefficiently and with little effect.

It is necessary to further improve the forms and methods of joint work between scientific organizations and industrial enterprises. The technical standard of many of the city's enterprises and organizations still does not meet the demands of present-day production. Products are renewed only slowly and a considerable amount of obsolete machinery, equipment, and other goods of various types is being produced. At the same time, new equipment plans are not being fulfilled at a number of enterprises, and the scale and direction of these plans leave something to be desired.

The situation in regard to questions of improving scientific and technical progress in a number of sectors in the city's economy demands that scientific and production collectives resolutely turn toward the faster elimination of the existing backlog. This task is of paramount importance and we must resolve it as the CPSU Central Committee (December) 1983 Plenum demands.

Capital construction is of exceptionally great importance in the implementation of the measures for the city's comprehensive economic and social development. However, there are still major shortcomings, omissions, and unresolved problems in construction. Construction organizations of the Moscow Gorispolkom and of ministries and departments are straining to fulfill the plans, and many are not fulfilling the targets for commodity construction output.

A great and intensive construction program has been mapped out for 1984, V.V. Grishin stressed, which requires that economic and party organizations improve organization and responsibility for ensuring the prompt commissioning of projects and the fulfillment of the plan.

The task, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution, is to decisively improve the state of affairs in capital construction and to increase the effectiveness of capital investments. We must put an end to the dissipation of manpower and resources, focus them on projects scheduled for completion, and reduce the amount of unfinished construction work. It is necessary to make fuller use of the powerful construction industry base that has been created in the city and the existing pool of machinery and mechanisms, to substantially improve the organization and quality of construction work, and to improve the quality and reduce the cost of construction.

Party raykoms and party organizations must increase economic leaders' responsibility for the fulfillment of construction plans and the commissioning of projects and make them strictly accountable particularly for the prompt commissioning of production buildings, housing, schools, hospitals, children's preschool institutions, cultural and consumer service projects, and vocational and technical colleges.

The speaker subsequently dwelt in detail upon the problems of developing transportation. He noted in particular that party, soviet, and economic organs must show greater concern to improve the transportation service, to ensure the strengthening of transportation discipline, and to reduce the idle time of transportation facilities.

It is necessary to work persistently to further disseminate the initiative of Moscow's enterprises and organizations, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, on assisting railroad workers in the repair of freight cars and containers. It is necessary to pay greater attention to developing enterprises' transportation workshops, to equipping them with modern loading facilities, and thereby to reduce the time spent on loading and unloading operations.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that all our efforts in the economy must ultimately be aimed at raising the people's living standard. In this connection great attention was paid to questions of further developing the production of consumer goods and to satisfying the population's demand for various services.

However, the standard of the work being done to increase the production and improve the quality of consumer goods and develop the services sphere still does not accord with the tasks put forward by the party.

The restructuring of production to produce goods in demand among the population is proceeding only slowly. The economic leaders of some enterprises, particularly those in light industry, do not react promptly to changes in demand and or show the requisite timeliness in renewing the product range.

In this connection it is very important for every rayon and every industrial enterprise to implement in full the planned measures to increase the production and improve the quality of consumer goods and to carry out measures to develop the trade and consumer services network. Party raykoms and party organizations must do their utmost to promote the development of production of goods for the population, improve the services sphere, and increase the personal responsibility of economic leaders for the resolution of these tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, V.V. Grishin continued, drew attention again to the need to further improve the system of planning and managing the economy and the style and methods of socialist economic activity.

Party organizations, including the gorkoms, raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus, have a big role to play in improving planning and management. They must take the most active part in implementing measures connected with restructuring the economic machinery.

An important stage in improving production efficiency is to be the conduct of the experiment in a number of ministries to extend the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity and to increase their responsibility for the results of work. Twenty-nine Moscow enterprises are taking part in the experiment.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that the carrying out of the experiment must be seen not merely as an economic question, but also as a great political, party, and state task. During it some new management elements will be checked. Their results will serve as a basis for preparing corresponding proposals for the national economy as a whole. "We must embark on the 12th 5-Year Plan," Comrade Yu V. Andropov stressed, "with finely tuned economic machinery enabling us to make fuller use of our economy's potential."

While displaying constant concern to further boost the economy and improve the people's well-being, V.V. Grishin continued, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government pay unremitting attention to increasing the country's defense capability, as reflected in the draft State Plan and the draft USSR State Budget for 1984. This is of particularly great significance in the contemporary international situation.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, consistently and persistently pursue a principled, considered, and peace-loving foreign policy. They did the maximum possible to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear missiles. But the U.S. ruling circles sabotaged the Geneva talks, wrecked the achievement of an agreement, and, by starting the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, seriously aggravated the situation in the world.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement of 24 Novmeber 1983, which is a document of tremendous political and international significance, rang out cogently as an expression of the will of the entire Soviet people and a serious warning to those who are aggravating the international situation, fanning the arms race, and creating a threat to peace.

The USSR Supreme Soviet, in its resolution on the international sitution and the Soviet State's foreign policy, unanimously approved Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statements of 28 September and 24 November 1983. Aside from a condemnation of the militarist course of the United States and the NATO countries, the resolution contains an appeal to halt the arms race and do everything to protect the world from the threat of nuclear war.

In connection with the deterioration in the international situation Muscovites, like all our country's working people, are increasing their labor efforts to further strengthen the economic and defense might of the Soviet state and are developing even more vigorously the struggle to fulfill the plans of the 5-year periods.

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session require that the city party organization intensify political and organizational work. This work must be oriented toward developing the masses' labor activeness to the utmost, improving discipline and organization in all sectors of production, and increasing cadres' personal responsibility for the entrusted work and for further developing an improving the economy's efficiency.

Work must be mounted on a broad scale to study and propagandize the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, using all forms and means of propaganda, agitation, and information to this end. Every working person must be helped to define his own place in the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 1984 plan.

An important task of party organizations is to mount organizational work for the adoption of counterplans for 1984 by all labor collectives. It is necessary to seek out additional reserves to ensure an increase in labor productivity of not less than 1 percent over the above the plan and an additional reduction in output prime costs of not less than 0.5 percent, to mount competition on a broader scale to fulfill and overfullfill the 1984 plan targets, to develop working people's creative activeness, and to support their initiative.

Raykoms, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and economic leaders must orient socialist competition toward implementing the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of competition and increase its role in intensifying the economy, and to put the main emphasis on accelerating scientific and technical progress and making fuller use of production potential and material, energy, labor, and financial resources.

It is important for every party organization to concentrate its efforts on key problems of economic development and the work of its own enterprise and organization, ensure the unity of political, organizational, and economic activity, tighten up party control and verification of execution, and persistently seek to strengthen socialist labor discipline and introduce model order and organization in production.

Work has now begun in the country to prepare for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The CPSU Central Committee tasks party organizations with ensuring that election measures are carried out in close coordination with the resolution of economic and social tasks and the activation of the struggle to fulfill the plans for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In the near future CPSU raykom plenums, Moscow City Soviet and rayon soviet sessions, and meetings in party organizations will be held. These must discuss in a businesslike and comprehensive manner the tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum, the USSR Supreme Soviet Session, and the propositions and conclusions of the test of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, and also lay down practical measures to ensure that every labor collective and every rayon implements the plans and socialist pledges for 1984.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Moscow City party organization will do everything necessary to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan, make better use of existing potential, consolidate the positive results achieved, and implement the tasks arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the text of the plenum speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the questions under discussion.

The plenum approved in the main the draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow and the capital's budget for 1984. The plenum tasked the Moscow Gorispolkom with submitting these questions for examination by the Moscow City Soviet session.

KAZAKH COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM DETAILED

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[Own correspondents G. Kasenov, A. Petrushkov dispatch under the rubric "Reply in Deed; Communists Perceive the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum Decisions as Guide to Action": "Kazakhstan"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The main speaker and the other speakers in the debates noted that the past year brought new labor successes. The highest growth in industrial production since the start of the 5-year plan -- 4.5 percent -- has been achieved. Significant increases have been obtained in the production of electric power, the extraction of coal and oil, the smelting of steel and cast iron, and in the production of agricultural machinery, metal-cutting machine tools, mineral fertilizers, cements, and plastics.

Fixed capital worth a total of R24 billion has been commissioned in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Some 230 major enterprises, shops, and production facilities have been built. Currently 280 well-appointed apartments are handed over every day. The republic has never experienced such a scale of creation before.

An increasingly substantial contribution to the country's economy is being made by territorial-production complexes -- the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, and Mangyshlak complexes, and others. Extremely rich reserves of natural resources have been brought into economic circulation.

The workers of the agro-industrial complex have also worked intensely. The first 3 years of the 5-year plan all turned out to be years of drought. Nonetheless, the granaries have received more than 2.5 billion pounds of grain. Last year's procurement plans for rice, corn, and rye were overfulfilled. More millet, buckwheat, potatoes, and vegetables have been bought. Deliveries of meat, milk, and eggs have been increased.

In short, the republic's national economy has risen to yet another level. The main thing now is not to lose the gathered momentum but to increase it. This demand, the speaker stressed, must be pivotal in each party organization's organizational and political work.

This year the republic's global social product amounts for the first time to R51 billion -- 2.5 billion more than last year. In analyzing the drafts of the Kazakhstan plan and budget for 1984, the plenum participants noted that fuller utilization of intensive factors of economic growth, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the strengthening of discipline, and an increase in organization and efficiency are the guarantee of successfully fulfilling what has been mapped out.

But we still have considerable reserves here. Last year a number of the republic's enterprises failed to fulfill the set targets, especially in Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Taldy-Kurgan, and Turgay Oblasts. Sharp criticism was leveled from the plenum rostrum at the work of the leaders of certain chemical and petrochemical, electric power, light and food industry, and fruit and vegetable farming enterprises, where poor use is made of existing potential and losses of worktime owing to violations of labor discipline are permitted. Serious complaints were made about the work of a number of associations in Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts for failing to fulfill the pledges to deliver goods in the specified range, on schedule, and of the proper quality. One reason is the low standard of plan and executive discipline and the insufficient exactingness shown toward economic leaders.

The most important factor in further boosting the economy, the plenum said, is a steady increase in labor productivity. But its growth rates in the republic are appreciably behind the 5-year plan targets. This indicator is declining year in, year out, in the collectives of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Minister A. Lomov) for which reason work amounting to millions of rubles has not been fulfilled. The return on existing resources is low at enterprises of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Minister B. Yerzhanov).

Speaking of the need for an above-plan increase in labor productivity, the speaker reported that in the conditions of Kazakhstan exceeding the plan indicator by merely 1 percent will ensure a growth of hundreds of millions of rubles in industrial output. That is why we must rapidly organize productive work everywhere and instill order at each workplace. Among the factors promoting the maximum growth in labor productivity the plenum mentioned the widespread introduction of the team contract and the improvement of its principles.

Recently the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee approved the patriotic initiative by a number of labor collectives to increase labor productivity by 1 percent or more over and above the plan in 1984, and to reduce output prime cost by an additional 0.5 percent. Among the initiators were the Ust-Kamenogorsk Titanium and Magnesium Combine, the Bogatyr Open-Cut Mine of the Ekibastuzugol Association, the Dzhambul Superphosphate and Novodzhambul Phosphorus Plants, the Alma-Ata 20 Years of October Machine Tool Plant, and others. It is now important to disseminate this initiative throughout the republic.

The plenum devoted much attention to analyzing the state of affairs in capital construction. For this year we are faced with fulfilling work totaling R8 billion. The Ekibastuz Fuel and Power Complex must develop more rapidly. Major capacities in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the machine building, chemical, light, light, food, meat, and dairy industries await commissioning. There are vast plans for the construction of housing and cultural and consumer projects.

In order to successfully resolve these tasks, the plenum said, the shortcomings existing in the organization of construction must be eliminated. There are still many complaints about low work quality and the dissipation of capital investments continues. There are many problems with design estimate documentation, which causes numerous alterations and increases construction costs. Serious criticisms were leveled at the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Minister B. Parimbetov). The department is not coping with the functions assigned to it. Certain cement plants are working unsteadily, brick production is dropping, and the retooling of enterprises is being implemented only slowly.

The plenum also voiced valid criticisms of a number of union ministries. Thus V. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kustanay Obkom, noted that the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is not showing the proper concern for compensating for the aging capacities at the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy Mining and Enriching Combine, and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry is still unable to make out the reasons for the shortfalls in the delivery of raw materials to the chemical fibers plant, as a result of which 25 percent of the facilities for producing this output, which is in very short supply, are not being utilized. The need to open up oil, gas, phosporite, and coal deposits more rapidly was mentioned by Obkom First Secretaries S. Mukashev of Mangyshlak, M. Iksanov of Uralsk, and A. Zhakupov of Dzhambul and by N. Drizhd, director general of the Karagandaugol Association.

Questions of implementing the Food Program were also at the center of the plenum participants' attention. For Kazakhstan, the main speaker and the other speakers in the debates noted, the main task was and still is to obtain high yields of grain and other crops.

Our duty, D.A. Kunayev said, is to fulfill the 5-year plan for grain, and to provide the country with as much strong and durum wheat grain as possible.

There was a thorough discussion at the plenum of the problems of developing stockraising. In the 4th year of the 5-year plan, Kazakhstan must supply the state with not less than 1.5 million metric tons of livestock and poultry and 2.5 million metric tons of milk and procure over 2 billion eggs. The plans are not easy, but they are realistic. And, of course, this will not automatically fulfill itself. Communists' duty is to lead the competition among workers in the agro-industrial complex to successfully fulfill the targets. Among the measures mapped out by the plenum are the improvement of the new management organs and the organization of harmonious work among all rural partners.

One of the central tasks set by the party is to further increase the production of consumer goods and to improve services for the population. Here the republic has certain successses. Since the start of the 5-year plan over R400 million has been invested in developing the consumer industry: twenty-six new enterprises and shops have been commissioned, and goods are now produced by 1,300 labor collectives. Among them are many whose reputation is spotless and whose trademark is a guarantee of high quality. But at the same time there are serious shortcomings and omissions. The Ministry of Local Industry (Minister G. Murzagaliyev) is working below its potential. The Arkalyk Ceramics and the Guryev Metal Products Plants, for instance, are operating at less than half capacity. There is a similar situation at the felt boot factories in Uralsk and Kokchetav.

It is planned to increase production of articles for the population to R11 billion. But even this is not the limit. The republic's potential is significantly richer. It is also necessary to increase trading standards. Obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must establish strict control over the consumer services sphere. All-out war must be declared on the disgusting phenomenon of speculation.

Questions of the style of work were discussed with interest at the plenum. Mention was made of the need to increase personnel's party responsibility, resolutely rid ourselves of incompetent and smug leaders, boldly uncover shortcomings, and develop criticism and self-criticism. And in all this the members and candidate members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the leaders at all levels must set a personal example.

On the basis of the specific proposals expressed in the course of the reports and elections in party organizations, the speakers emphasized that it is necessary to continue to improve the style and methods of party work in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the other party decisions.

Both the main speaker and the other speakers in the debates spotlighted the crucial tasks facing the republic's party organizations in connection with the preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is important to carry out these preparations at the proper level, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's directions. We must use the electoral campaign to improve all work.

The plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and all the working people of Kazakhstan will promote through their coordinated labor the strengthening of the fatherland's economic, spiritual, and defense might and the successful implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM DETAILS REPORTED

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[PRAVDA correspondent G. Lebanidze report under the rubric "Responding With Deeds: Communists Are Receiving the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum Decisions as Guidance for Action": "Georgia"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- In the report delivered at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party, it was noted that the growth in industrial output last year was 5 percent, and articles were produced above plan to the tune of tens of millions of rubles.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan R1.1 billion more fixed capital was commissioned than in the same period of the 10th 5-Year Plan. New capacities at the Kutaisi Truck Plant and the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel Production Association, the Sachkhere Cotton Spinning Factory, and other projects were commissioned.

An extensive social program was also implemented and the level of the working people's well-being was enhanced. For instance, since the start of the current 5-year plan 3.43 million square meters of housing have been built.

The attention of the plenum participants was focused on measures aimed at increasing production efficiency. It was noted with satisfaction that at the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum, Georgia's leading collectives were named among the initiators of the movement for an above-plan increase of 1 percent in labor productivity and a reduction in the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent. Counterplans are now being elaborated. Having calculated their potential, the people of Tbilisi have decided to increase labor productivity by 1.5 percent on what was planned earlier. Poti's collectives have elaborated measures to ensure a 3.9 percent increase in labor productivity and a 1.8 percent fall in the prime cost of output. The party organizations' task, it was stated at the plenum, is to disseminate this experience as widely as possible in all the republic's cities and rayons.

An important reserve is to increase the shift coefficient of operation of equipment. Although at a number of enterprises the shift coefficient has increased recently, in the republic as a whole this indicator is unsatisfactory, particularly in machine building. More attention must also be devoted to the speediest attainment of the planned labor-intensiveness of output. In this respect the experience of the collective of Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aircraft Plant was noted. Here, when production was extended, they did without additional manpower to the tune of 1,300 people.

The reduction of material-intensiveness will help reduce the prime cost of output. In this connection the introduction of progressive norms for the expenditure of production resources and the fuller utilization of secondary raw materials are becoming extremely relevant. This year, for instance, it is planned to produce on this basis additional output worth more than R300 million.

Great significance is attached to improving labor organization and in particular to developing the team form. Its potential is still not being adequately exploited. There are cases where teams are created without the proper reorganization of planning. The result? The year before last and in the first half of last year, output per worker fell in autonomous financing teams of the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Main Administration of Specialized and Installation Work, and certain other organizations in the republic.

The plenum oriented communists toward ensuring the smooth running of all sectors and enterprises. Because of stoppages caused by violations of contractual commitments for output deliveries, interruptions in supply, failure to prepare work places on time, and so forth, in the last 6 months there was a shortfall of R45 million of output. Naturally, this situation cannot be tolerated.

Much is being done in the republic to study and satisfy demand for consumer goods. But a number of serious shortcomings are having an effect. Thus, there was sharp criticism from the rostrum at the plenum for the Ministry of Local Industry (Minister D. Kublashvili), whose production indicators deteriorated last year. Certain enterprises of union subordination which have failed to produce goods in mass demand were also mentioned.

The plenum devoted considerable attention to the implementation of the Food Program.

Despite natural disasters in the last 2 years, targets for the production of tea, citrus fruits, livestock products, fruit, and other products were overfulfilled.

The all-around intensification of agriculture -- that is its general line of development. Calculations show that an above-plan increase in labor productivity by 1 percent and a reduction in the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent in agricultural production mean an increase in commodity output of R60 million. To this end it is necessary to make wider use of industrial methods, introduce nonregulated links, teams, and harvesting and transport complexes, and develop the material and technical base for current repairs and technical servicing of machines actually on the farms.

The speakers also mentioned other reserves available in the countryside. Insufficient use is made of reclaimed land or mineral and organic fertilizers, and there is a high percentage of stand thinness in perennial plantations. The productivity of public-sector livestock raising remains low.

The question of tea quality was raised urgently at the plenum. In the speaker's opinion this should be regarded to some extent as a question of the republic's prestige and standing. There was serious criticism of the work of agricultural collectives which violate harvesting techniques, and also of industry, which often fails to keep pace with the tea growers and violates schedules for processing the raw material. There are still not sufficient capacities, especially in the most intensive period of the harvest. There are also serious problems over work payment for workers in the tea industry. With the participation of scientific research institutes, specialists, and leading tea growers, measures are now being elaborated to rectify matters. This year must see a breakthrough in improving the quality of the country's tea -- that is what the plenum decided.

The need to overcome departmental and local narrow-mindedness forms the basis of the experiments to improve industrial management on a territorial basis which are taking place in Poti and in Tbilisi's Zavodskoy Rayon. This work received support in the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Georgian Communist Party. The creation of a State Committee for Agricultural Production in the republic was also supported. The plenum discussed the further improvement of economic management, especially at rayon level.

There was principled criticism of omissions in the placement and education of cadres. In the last 5 years, 95 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and 91 percent of sovkhoz directors in the republic have changed. This is the direct result of errors in appointing cadres and the lack of the necessary work with them. The following example was cited. N. Buchukuri, first secretary of Signakhskiy Raykom, was dismissed from his post for major shortcomings in his work, and a number of other former leaders of the rayon were severely punished. The plenum demanded a further stepping up of the struggle against thriftlessness, embezzlements of socialist property, and other negative phenomena.

The resolution adopted states that the republic's communists and all its working people will spare no effort to implement party decisions. The strict fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plan are seen not only as an obligation, but as the patriotic duty of every person, every labor collective, and every party and public organization.

The plenum examined an organizational question. B. V. Nikolskiy, formerly secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, was elected second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

RSFSR AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DEBATES SHORTCOMINGS

LD111847 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Problems concerning further transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR was the subject at today's extended session of the Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, held in the Agrarian Studies Center in (Muchinsk), near Moscow. It was noted at the session that over the past few years the material and technical basis of farms had been considerably strengthened. Over the past 8 years about R10 billion of capital investment had been spent on social reorganization of the countryside, all of which had its effect in raising productivity of fields and farms. For 2 years in succession, all autonomous republics and oblasts in the Nonchernozem Zone have been overfulfilling the plan for sales of grain. Last year, plans for deliveries to the state were fulfilled for every type of goods except potatoes. For the first time in recent years there was a reduction in the cost of goods. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes finished the past year with a profit of about R3 billion.

At the same time, the collegium noted that the level of development attained in agriculture still does not correspond to the tasks posed by the party and government. Increased production and the economic potential are not being efficiently utilized. In many farms there has been a weakening in monitoring arable land preservation. Soil fertility is rising only slowly. Scientificially based systems of land cultivation are being poorly introduced. Considerable lagging behind has been permitted in the social development of the countryside. Capital investment to overcome nonproductive projects is not being fully put into effect, and little attention is being paid to little-inhabited areas.

The collegium set up measures aimed at raising the efficiency of agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES FARM CHEMICAL SERVICES

PM111338 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Interests of the Harvest"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex has approved measures formulated by the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, together with interested organizations, for accelerating the preparation for the conduct of the 1984 spring field work.

Ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex and other national economic sectors are called on to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the stated targets for the dispatch of equipment, spares, fuels, lubricants, and other materials to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in order to ensure that the spring sowing is carried out in a well organized way and to a high agrotechnical standard. At the same time attention was drawn to completing the repair of soil cultivation and sowing machinery in the short shortest possible time and to stepping up the monitoring of the economical consumption of petroleum products, materials, and other resources.

The commission session heard a report by N.F. Tatarchuk, chairman of the Agrochemcial Services to Agriculture Science and Production Association [Soyuzselkhozkhimiya], on the measures being taken to increase the efficiency with which mineral fertilizers are utilized and the fulfillment of the set targets for developing the base for the chemicalization of agriculture.

While positive changes were noted in the activity of the specialized agrochemical service in recent years, the existence of serious shortcomings was indicated in the production and technical service and in the provision of chemicalization resources to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In a number of areas Selkhozkhimiya associations have not been meeting their contractual obligations to farms, have been failing to abide by schedules for the performance of agrochemical measures, have not been observing the recommendations of of scientific research institutions, and have not been showing due concern for work quality or eliminating the waste of chemical products during transportation and use. Instances of the distortion of data and the diversion of specialized transportation to shipments unconnected with the agrochemical service's main activity have still not been eradicated.

In conjunction with union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is instructed to formulate and approve a specific program for fundamentally improving the work of enterprises and organizations of Selkhozkhimiya assocations. The Selkhozkhimiya's activity should be based on the attainment of high end results -- an increase in harvests and gross agricultural yields.

The commission required construction ministries to ensure the commissioning within the deadlines of production bases and mechanized railside depots for the reception and storage of mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents. Suggestions by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building on organizing the production of appliances for the continuous application of mineral fertilizers to the soil were approved.

Questions connected with providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly productive equipment for harvesting silage crops were discussed. The relevant ministries and departments were instructed to determine specific measures for the repair of all the silage-harvesting equipment currently on farms and for seeking out potential for the manufacture of additional new equipment for feed procurement.

The commission also examined a number of other questions connected with the agro-industrial complex' activity.

CSA REPORTS 1983 ANIMAL PRODUCTS PURCHASE PLAN

LD121616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] We have just received a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] on the great sucess by the country's farm workers. They have overfulfilled the 1983 plan for the purchase of animal products. Procurement points and processing plants have received 101 percent of targets in livestock and poultry, 106 percent in milk, 107 percent in eggs, and 103 percent of the plan in wool as pure fiber. In comparison with 1982, purchases of milk, livestock and poultry have increased by 9 percent, eggs and wool by 4 percent. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes and other agricultural undertakings are doing everything to winter livestock successfully and to increase its productivity.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

LD121804 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 12 TASS -- The Central Statistical Board of the USSR has announced that the workers in the country's agriculture had produced more animal husbandry produce than initially planned.

17.5 million tons of livestock and poultry in live weight, 63.4 million tons of milk, 48.2 billion eggs and 238,000 tons of wool were delivered to state procurement centres and processing enterprises. As compared to 1982 state purchases of milk and meat increased by 9 per cent and of eggs and wool by 4 per cent.

A TASS correspondent asked the head of the Main Department of Animal Husbandry of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR Pyotr Korneyev to comment on this report.

"The statistics show that the organisational measures as well as the material and moral incentives idrected at the development of this branch are beginning to yield fruit", Pyotr Korneyev said. "I would like to remind you that in accordance with the Food Programme, spanning the period till 1990, the state has substantially raised procurement prices of agricultural produce, including animal husbandry produce. The labour of livestock breeders is now better paid, the state and collective farms have been given greater possibilities to buy new equipment, to build housing for their workers, as well as service enterprises and cultural establishments."

"There has appeared highly productive equipment for preparing fodder. Last year fodder stocks exceeded those of 1982 by 16 million reference fodder units", Koreneyev noted.

Soviet specialists are continuing to improve cattle species using not only the national but also foreign genetical potential. The productivity of animals is growing. "There are more than 3,000 large animal husbandry complexes in the country now and they keep and fatten a large number of livestock. Production there is conducted on an industrial basis. The share of these complexes in the output of animal husbandry produce is growing", Korneyev said in conclusion.